Prices GREATLY REDUCED
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Rd., Fort, B'bay.

# The Bombay Chronicle

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PRICES Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. EDITOR-IN-CHIEF—B. G. HORNIMAN.

VOL. XIV NO. 34 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1926. ONE ANNA

## The Bombay Chronicle

### Business Notice.

*BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.*

*ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.*

*MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.*

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Daily Edition:

| | Local. | Mofussil. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Year .. .. | Rs. 25 | Rs. 30 |
| 6 Months .. .. | Rs. 12-8 | Rs. 15 |
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THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.,

ESTABLISHED 1876.

NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,

Behind Currency Bank.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,

Secretary and Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, INC.

(Incorporated in U.S.A.)

BANKERS and TRAVEL AGENTS

240 Hornby Road,

Telephone No. 20923.

Branches and Correspondents in all principal cities of the world.

BANKING.

General Banking and Exchange, Travellers' Cheques and Letters of Credit, Current Accounts, Foreign Currency Accounts, Telegraphic and Mail Remittances to all parts of the World. Money Order issued. Foreign Money bought and sold.

TRAVEL.

Passages on all Steamship Lines and Railways. Itineraries and Hotel Accommodations arranged. Passage booked and Baggage insurance effected.

A WORLD SERVICE.

## SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

| Date. | Steamers. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1926 | | | |
| 13 Feb. | RANPURA .. | | 16,585 |
| 20 ,, | RAZMAK .. | MALWA* .. | 10,941 |
| 27 ,, | RAJPUTANA .. | | 16,100 |
| 6 Mar. | CHINA .. | MALOJAx .. | 20,837 |
| 13 ,, | RAWALPINDI .. | | 16,100 |
| 20 ,, | RAZMAK o .. | | 10,602 |
| 27 ,, | RANCHI .. | | 16,650 |
| 31 ,, | CHINA† .. | | 7,952 |
| 3 April | NALDERAx .. | | 15,993 |
| 10 ,, | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,430 |
| 17 ,, | RAZMAK .. | MOREA* .. | 10,919 |
| 24 ,, | RANPURA .. | | 16,585 |
| 1 May | RAZMAK .. | NARKUNDAx .. | 16,227 |
| 8 ,, | RAJPUTANA .. | | 16,100 |
| 15 ,, | RAZMAK .. | MACEDONIA .. | 11,080 |
| 22 ,, | RAWALPINDI .. | | 16,100 |
| 29 ,, | RAZMAK .. | MOOLTAN .. | 20,847 |
| 5 June | CHINA .. | | 7,952 |
| 12 ,, | RAZMAK .. | MALWA* .. | 10,941 |
| 19 ,, | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,430 |
| ,, | RAZMAK .. | MALOJAx .. | 20,837 |

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

o Terminates voyage at Marseilles. Passengers for London by sea transfer at Marseilles to "Mantua."

† s.s. China 31st March extra steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London £80, £70, & £60,

1st Saloon to Marseilles £72, £62, and £56.

2nd Saloon to London £54, and £56,

2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50 and £48

The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabin.

Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the China on the 31st March, 1926.

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June 1926 and arriving in Bombay 24th September 1926, both dates inclusive.

The rates are as follows:—

To London and back by Sea ..... £105

To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions. ... £120

To Marseilles and back ..... £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

| Date about. | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1926 | | |
| 22nd Feb. | GOLCONDA* .. | 5,316 |
| 25th Mar. | DOMALA .. | 8,441 |
| 8th April | MARGHA .. | 8,278 |
| 29th April | DUMANA .. | 8,427 |
| 20th May | WARFIELD* .. | 6,060 |
| 10th June | Cargo Steamer .. | |

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1926 | | |
| 12th Feb. | MASULA* .. | China & Japan. |
| 19th ,, | JEYPORE* .. | China & Japan. |
| 25th ,, | MURISTAN* .. | China & Japan. |
| 28th ,, | LAHORE* .. | China & Japan. |
| 2nd Mar. | DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA .. | Straits, China, Japan. For Australia. |
| 7th ,, | ALIPORE* .. | China & Japan. |
| 22nd ,, | MIRZAPORE* .. | China & Japan. |
| 1st Apl. | MOOLTAN .. | Colombo and Australia |
| 11th ,, | NAGPORE* .. | China & Japan. |

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1926 | | | |
| 10th Feb. | BARPETA .. | Busreh via Karach | |
| 12th ,, | VARSOVA .. | and P. Gulf Ports, Busreh via Karachi. | |
| 13th ,, | CHAKLA .. | Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports. | |
| 15th ,, | VITA .. | Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports. | |
| 17th ,, | KHANDALLA | East & S. Africa. | |

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI.

| Steamer. | Commander. | Tons. | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tottori Maru .. | G. Masuda | 5973 | 22 Jan | 8 Feb. |
| *Tamba Maru .. | J. Fujisawa | 5845 | 29 ,, | 10 ,, |
| xMutoran Maru .. | Z. Hirai | 5374 | 12 Feb. | 16 ,, |
| xHakata Maru .. | C. Matsushita | 5970 | 16 ,, | 20 ,, |
| xSingapore Maru .. | .... | 5859 | 21 ,, | 7 Mar. |
| *Wakasa Maru | K. Teramoto | 6070 | 28 ,, | 14 ,, |
| Tokushima Maru | S. Kuba .. | 5976 | 7 March | 21 ,, |
| xPenang Maru .. | K. Torii | 5214 | 21 ,, | 25 ,, |
| Genoa Maru .. | M. Shigyo | 6785 | 22 ,, | 5 April |

x Proceeds to Karachi.
* Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

| For | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. | Steerage |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs |
| Singapore .. | 300 | 200 | 140 | 100 |
| Hongkong .. | 475 | 320 | 215 | 145 |
| Shanghai .. | 530 | 354 | 240 | 160 |
| Kobe .. | 600 | 400 | 265 | 170 |

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 20279. Telegrams: "YUSEN"

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

| Steamer. | Commander. | Tons. | Arrival. | Depart. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Borneo Maru .. | T. Motoshige | 5,864 | 29 Jan. | 31 Jan. |
| Sunheath. | C.W. Puzey. | 6,500 | 27 ,, | 19 Feb. |
| Portsaid Maru .. | R. Omatsu | 5,859 | 27 ,, | 25 ,, |
| Hamburg Maru .. | K. Orihara | 5,220 | 9 Feb. | 22 ,, |
| * Sumatra Maru .. | I. Kawasaki | 5,863 | 23 ,, | 25 ,, |
| Heimei Maru .. | .... | 4,364 | 25 ,, | 10 Mar. |
| Altai Maru. | Y. Saito | 7,772 | 27 ,, | 9 ,, |

* Proceeds to Karachi.

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
'Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box. No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.

'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and size.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such s (a) Mahim Halva (or Vir), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a call.

## INSURANCE.

A GOOD ADVICE.

The best remedy for a family man who is sick of worrying ever the question "How to provide my family after my death" is "INSURANCE POLICY." Insure to-da with the East and West Insurance Company, Ltd., and you will worry no more Very attractive plans. Tables XII and XIII with guaranteed bonus a speciality in Insurance line. Agents wanted. Apply to:—

DALAL & CO.,
Secretaries.

Head Office,
65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO, LTD.

LAHORE.

Unprecedented results of the Company's Operations during the five years ended 31st December, 1923.

DECLARATION of a RECORD REVERSIONARY BONUS of Rs. 100 per thousand on all profit participating Policies whether Whole Life or Endowment for 1919-23.

Intermediate Bonus at Rs. 15 per thousand per year on with Profit Policies for current quinquennium.

Prospective Assurers may please communicate without delay with the Head Office or with any of the Branches or Chief Agencies.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPY.

Incorporated in Holland.

ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fully paid up Capital | F50,000,000 | £3,666,666 |
| Reserve Funds | F43,196,861 | £3,599,738 |

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).

Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.

HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA

BRANCHES:

DUTCH EAST INDIES:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Semarang | Djember | Pekalongan |
| Medan | Djocja | Pontianak |
| Bandjermasin | Kota Radja | Solo |
| Sourabaya | Macassar | Tegal |
| Bandoeng | Palembang | Tjilatjap |
| Cheribon | Padang | Weltevreden |

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore Penang.

BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.

JAPAN:—Kobe.

CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.

LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

E. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Mgr. Agts.

THE BEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

for Swadeshi-made Confectionery such as Acid drops, Lemon drops, Raspberry drops, Sugared Almonds and Almond Rocks. Packed in 7lb. tins and glass jars at wholesale rates.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.

Brand tablet Manufacturers of Quinine—Bs. Purgative and Confectioner. Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.

## INSURANCE.

THE UNIVERSAL FIRE & GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

*Managing Agents:*

M. KANJI & Co.

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED:—1910:

Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents Esoof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in India)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and workmen's Compensation Insurance transacted.

*CHAIRMAN*—Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART.
*CHIEF AGENTS*—Messrs. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SON, Ltd.
*HEAD OFFICE*—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

SURE MALARIA (AGUE) CURE.

Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES

AGUE MIXTURE .. for Malaria and Dengue; Curative.
GERMICIDE .. a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
FEVER DROPS .. best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION .. best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
Cologne Water, Embrocation, Tooth Powder, Ringworm Ointment; etc., also be had.

FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.

*For further particulars write to:—*

M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.

PROP. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD, BOMBAY

## CLASSIFIED ADVTS

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

LEARN TYPEWRITING FREE. STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 321, Hornby Road.
A R2643

JAMNAGAR and DWARKA RAILWAY. —Required experienced LOCOMOTIVE FITTERS. Apply with copies of testimonials and last pay certificate to LOCO and CARR. SUPDT., J. and D. Railway, JAMNAGAR.
A 25018

STUDENTS, who called at STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 321, Hornby Road, to learn Typewriting FREE are requested to see INSTRUCTOR once again.
A R2657

WANTED—SECRETARY for a Limited Concern in Bombay. Salary Rs. 150 rising to 200 in 3 years. Investment of Rs. 5,000 in the shares of the Co. necessary. Retired Govt. or Railway employee, no objection. Apply to Box No. 1229, Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle."
A 2500

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

QUALIFIED, smart touch-typist, knowing correspondence desires TYPE-COPYING WORK in leisure hours. Terms moderate. Apply Box No. 1234, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2653

## HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—A BUNGALOW at New Marine Lines, Ground floor and 2 upper floors, all accommodation either as whole or each flat separately. Apply Box No. 1232, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R2648

TO LET—A new BUNGALOW at Kandivlee with six rooms and large compound on Ghod Bunder Road at five minutes' distance from Railway Station. Apply to MANAGING DIRECTOR, The Universal Trading Co., Ltd., Hasmet Mahel, Chaupaty, Bombay.
C R2647

## PROFESSION.

GOVERNMENT BOILER ACT and BOARD of TRADE EXAMINATIONS—Tuition for these examinations given by British Experts, at moderate cost to candidates eligible therefor, no matter where they reside. Apply Box No. 1062, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
P 24391

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for As. 8 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia (Howrah)

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," A guide to cure Leprosy, Price Rs. 2, postage As. 8 extra.

## FINANCIAL.

CAPITALIST-PARTNER—Wanted to finance up to Rs. 100,000, for constructional contracts in and outside Bombay by one of years of experience in the line (reinforced concrete, a speciality) and able to influence large lucrative contracts. Splendid prospects; good reference. Please communicate with Box No. 1228, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R R2637

## FOR SALE AND WANTED.

WANTED—HORSE or MARE, bay colour, young, broken in harness quiet. Apply Box No. 1233, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R2650

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

NAV-JIVAN (Registered), glory of Ayurvedic Medicines, best tonic, sure cure for sexual weakness and other diseases of genito-urinary organs. Once tried always used. Price per phial Rs. 2/4 Agents Wanted. RAJVAIDYA G. SHIV LAL, Ayurved Martand, Rawalpindi.
T R2602

RARE OPPORTUNITY for people concerned in Mill Industry, For Sale, Cetaceum P. B. (sparmiocity) English wax, best for sizing and finishing high grade clothings, at lowest possible rates. Apply HAJIBHOY VIRJI, Jaffer Mistry Bldgs., New Sandhurst Road, Bombay 9.
T R2658

## PHOTOGRAPHY.

### PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Me[illegible] St. Fort, Bombay.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above-named Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 139, Medows Street, Fort, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on SATURDAY, the 13th February, 1926 to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts made upto 31st December, 1924.
2. To confirm the appointment of Messrs. D. N. Bahadurji, K. F. Nariman, Huseinbhoy A. Lalji, V. A. Desai, S. D. Bhedwar, N. H. Belgamwalla and S. P. Kapadia, as Directors of the Company.
3. To appoint Directors in place of Messrs. V. D. Govindji and V. A. Desai who retire under Articles 105 and 106 of the Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint auditors for the year 1925 at a remuneration to be fixed by the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from 6th February to 20th February, 1926 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
N. H. BELGAMWALLA,
Managing Director

Bombay, 22nd January, 1926.

### WITHOUT KNIFE OR INJECTION

Asthma, Cataract, Diabetes, Impotency, Hysteria, Insanity, Gonorrhoea. Paralysis Sprue, Syphilis, Consumption, Nervous-Debility, Irregularities of mense, Leucorrhoea, etc., etc.

Dr. H. K. GHOSE, M.B. (Homoe.)
Homoeopathic Physician,
64, Dadiseth Agiari Street, Kalbadevi, Bombay No. 2.
Hours:—9 to 12 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

| | per column inch per insertion |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion .. | Rs. 7-8 0 |
| 2nd Insertion .. | Rs. 5-8-0 |
| 3rd Insertion .. | Rs. 4-8-0 |
| 4th and Subsequent Insertions .. | Rs. 3-8-0 |

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

### IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the rate of interest on SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS will be reduced to 3 1/2 per cent. per annum with effect from the 1st March, 1926, and that the rate of interest on SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS will be reduced to 3 1/2 per cent per annum with effect from the 1st May, 1926.

N. M. MURRAY.
D. S. McCLURE (Offg.)
Managing Governors.
C25003

## TENDERS.

### BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

ADVERTISEMENT.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the construction of the Electric Control Office, and Foreman's Quarters between Bellasis Bridge and Mahalaxmi Station and the building of the lavatories and latrines attached to the same.

Tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer Construction, up to 2 p.m. of the 21st February, 1926, and must be accompanied by a receipt showing that the sum of Rs. 7,000 has been lodged with the Railway Company's Treasurer as earnest money.

Tender forms, specifications and plans can be obtained from the Superintending Engineer, Construction's Office, 1st floor, Taj Building, Hornby Road.

(Sd.) J. E. JACKSON,
Agent,
B. B. & C. I. Railway.
Bombay, 1926.
C25019

### NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of the following articles for the year 1926-27. Separate tenders should be sent for each of the following so as to reach the undersigned on or before 15th February, 1926.

2. The tenders should be addressed to "The Chief Divisional Officer, Kotagiri Samasthanam, Camp Tuni" and superscribed which tender it contains, i.e. "Tender for the supply of ..... for 26-27."

3. Each tender should accompany an earnest money deposit of Rs. 200. The earnest money deposit of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them.

4. The successful tenderer should execute an agreement on twelve annas stamp paper in the form supplied to him by the undersigned within a fortnight from the date of communication of the acceptance of the tender. Failing this, the earnest money will be forfeited to the Samasthanam, his tender cancelled and the contract resold at the risk of the defaulter.

5. The undersigned reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reasons.

Tender for the supply of:—

| | | Approximate quantity required. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Printing and writing paper of all weights and sizes. ..... | 15600 lbs. |
| 2. | Double boiled linseed oil and wood oil ..... | 2000 gals. |
| 3. | Washington lights of 3000 candle power with pump and all accessories complete. ..... | 40 gals. |
| 4. | Office stationery including typewriting and drawing materials. ..... | |
| 5. | Bell mark powder colours. ..... | 6000 lbs. |
| 6. | Teakwood of all description and sizes. ..... | 4000 cft. |

Office of the Chief Dl. Officer,
Kotagiri Samasthanam, Kotagiri,
Dated, 29th January, 1926.

(Sd.) S. GANAPATHI,
For Chief Divisional Officer.
C25017

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

NANDI HILL STATION—MYSORE STATE.

THIS HILL STATION is 35 miles from Bangalore and has a very salubrious climate. The place is also of historic importance. It is reached either by car or by train. During the season which commences in March and ends about the middle of July, Railway concession tickets are available. Five buildings provided with furniture are available for the occupation of visitors. Tennis, telephone, medical aid, post office and other facilities, Vegetarian and non-vegetarian kitchens and other facilities are available. Hotels will also be run during the season. For the accommodation and further particulars please apply to the undersigned.

(Sd.) H. C. JAVARAYA,
Offg. Superintendent,
Govt. Gardens & Hill Stations.
C25021

### NOTICE.

TEN "Guarantee" Shares numbered 28660 to 28669 of the Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Railways Co., Ltd., are registered in the name of Seth Dayaram R. Jotwani in the books of the said Company and the certificate of title thereto No. 436 has been lost.

The public are cautioned against accepting or dealing with the said certificate.

Application has been made by me to the Company for the issue of a fresh certificate and meanwhile the holder or finder of the lost certificate is requested to communicate with the undersigned.

(Name and address of registered Owner)
(Sd.) SETH SUGNOMAL.

Succession certificate holder to the estate of Seth Dayaram R. Jotwani, deceased.
ROHRI N. W. Ry. 3.2.1926.
R2659

## LEGAL NOTICES

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership consisting of our client Mr. AJABSHAW MULLA ABDULHUSEIN and one Mr. ABDUL KAYUM MULLA MIYABHAI, doing business in the name of Messrs. Abdul Kayum Ajabsha and Co., in Colour, Oil, and Coloured Varnish at Princess Street, Mangaldas Road, Bombay, has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent from 17th October, 1925, and that our client Mr. AJABSHA MULLA ABDULHUSEIN has retired from the said partnership and the said Mr. Abdul Kayum Mulla Miyabhai has been given the right, title and interest in the said firm. The said Mr. Abdul Kayum Mulla Miyabhai has taken up all the debts and liabilities of the said firm of Messrs. Abdul Kayum Ajabshaw and Co. and he is therefore solely responsible for the same. He is empowered to collect all the outstandings of the said firm. He has to carry on the said business in the name of Messrs. Abdul Kayum Miyabhai and Sons. The Public are hereby informed that our client the said Mr. Ajabshaw Mulla Abdulhusein is no longer a partner and has no concern whatsoever either in the said firm of Messrs. Abdul Kayum Miyabhai and Sons or in the firm of Messrs. Abdul Kayum Ajabshaw and Co.

Dated this 8th day of February, 1926.
KHANDWALA and CHHOTALAL,
Attorneys for Mr. Ajabshaw Mulla Abdulhusein.
C25020

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913,
and
In the matter of the Union Bank of India Ltd. and Reduced.
THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD., and Reduced. ..... Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition has been presented to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay for confirming a resolution of the above Company for reducing its capital from Rs. 1,50,00,000 to Rs. 50,00,000. A list of the persons admitted to have been creditors of the Company on the 15th day of January, 1926, may be inspected at the Office of the Company at Apollo Street, Bombay, or at the Office of the undersigned at 121, Esplanade Road, Bombay, at any time during usual business hours on payment of the charge of Re. 1.

Any person who claims to have been on the last mentioned day and still to be a creditor of the Company, and who is not entered on the said list and claims to be so entered, must on or before the 28th day of February, 1926, send in his name and address and the particulars of his claim and the address of his Attorneys (if any) to the undersigned at their Office aforesaid or in default thereof he will be precluded from objecting to the proposed reduction of capital.

Dated this 6th day of February, 1926.
CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Attorneys for the said Company.
C25016

## AMUSEMENTS

### EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
AT 9-30 p.m.
MATINEE AT 5-30 P. M. ON THURSDAY 11TH

THE ARTISTIC EVENT OF THE SEASON.

A STROK PRESENTS
RUTH ST. DENIS
RUTH ST. DENIS
TED SHAWN
TED SHAWN
AND THE
DENISHAWN DANCERS

| | |
|---|---|
| Doris Humphrey | Ara Martin |
| Anne Douglas | Mary Howry |
| Jeordie Graham | Grace Borroughs |
| Ernestine Day | Pearl Wheeler |
| Pauline Lawrence | Charles Weidman. |
| Edith James | George Steares. |
| Jane Sherman | L. St. Denis |

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
PROGRAMME NO. 4.

PROGRAMME NO. 2.
THURSDAY MATINEE AT 5-30 and 9-30 P. M.

FRIDAY, February 12th at 9-30.
Including
INDIAN SARI DANCE,
INDIAN NAUTCH DANCE.

SATURDAY and SUNDAY.
PROGRAMME NO. 1.
Including
INDIAN SARI DANCE,
INDIAN NAUTCH DANCE.
SIAMESE DANCE.

PRICES: (including tax).
BOXES: Rs. 34, Sofas Rs. 24, Stalls 7, Dress Circle 5-12, Family Circle 5, Pit Stalls 3-6, and Gallery Rs. 1-2.

Booking at Messrs. S. ROSE & CO. LTD., up to 5-30 p.m. From 7 p.m. at Theatre.

### EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY at 6-30 p.m.
A WM. FOX PRODUCTION
HELP! HELP! POLICE
A Whirlwind succession of Thrills and Laughs.
A Cutting Comedy of Razors and Romance.
AND
"WAGES of TIN"
A Smashing Comedy in 2 Reels.
MADAN'S WEEKLY REVIEW
THE LATEST NEWS IN PICTURES.

### EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Madan Theatres, Ltd., present:—
DOROTHY PHILLIPS
DOROTHY PHILLIPS
DOROTHY PHILLIPS
in
SLANDER THE WOMAN
SLANDER THE WOMAN
SLANDER THE WOMAN
A First National Attraction in 7 Reels.
A DRAMA OF STORM-SWEPT HEARTS AND SNOW-SWEPT PLACES!
Robbed of her good name! Beating back against the pointed fingers of scorn! A Beautiful girl, innocent—but slandered—faces the problem that is woman's burden. A Tempestuous drama of great emotions and great human problems, staged against the grim back-ground of courts of law and the picturesque sweep of the far North Country—a tale of woman's love and woman's vengeance!—and the unexpected!

## AUCTION SALES.

### J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
29, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 23409.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THE AUCTION SALE OF SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS and Appliances will be continued THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 9th February, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Raval Building, opposite Messrs. N. Powell and Co., on Lamington Road.

J. S. MODY & CO., ...
Auctioneers.

## AMUSEMENTS

AT THE
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
"THE
SPITFIRE"
Adopted from the famous Novel "PLASTER SAINTS"
DARING, VIVID
Story of Society and Stage Life
All Star Cast
Including
BETTY BLYTHE
FELIX HYPS THE HYPPO
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.
The World's News in Pictures
TIME:— 6, 8 and 10 p. m.

### EMPRESS THEATRE

TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
A Thrilling Comedy Drama.
"ROUGH SHOD"
"ROUGH SHOD"
"ROUGH SHOD"
A Stirring Story packed with Novel and exciting Stunts
AND
HAROLD LLOYD
HAROLD LLOYD
HAROLD LLOYD
In his latest Comedy
"THE FLIRT"
"THE FLIRT"
"THE FLIRT"
Shown for the first Time in Bombay.
Clean Comedy—His best.

TO-NIGHT AND DURING THIS WEEK
ASOKA PICTURES
HISTORICAL PICTURE
"PRITHVI - - - VALLABHA"
THE LORD OF LOVE AND POWER.
It is stirring tale of the Eternal Struggle between Joy of Life and Joyless Asceticism and the ultimate triumph of Joy over Lifeless Self-suppression.
RATES AND TIME AS USUAL.
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE
New Charni Road.
Coming from Next Saturday.
"JEWEL OF MEWAR"

### MACHINE TOOLS for WORKSHOPS

SUCH AS
Lathes, Drills, Planning, Punching, Shearing, Milling Machines, Blowers, Twist Drills, etc.
DELIVERY FROM STOCK
BATLIBOI & Co.,
MACHINERY MERCHANTS,
Forbes Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

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## AMUSEMENTS


FAREWELL MATINEE **TWO** FAREWELL MATINEE

YOUR LAST OPPORTUNITY TO HEAR

"THE ONLY SINGER OF INDIA"

**PYARASAHEB'S CONCERT**

AND

RENOWNED BENGAL DANCERS'

**MISS RAJLAXMI and MISS SARLADEVI'S**

**DANCE and MUSIC**

AT

**GAIETY THEATRE,**

Opp. Bori Bunder Station, Fort.

ON

MAHASHIVRATRI'S BANK HOLIDAY

**THURSDAY, 11th February, Noon at 4 P. M.**

AND

**SUNDAY, 14th February, Noon at 4 P. M.**

On these Occasions an Entire New Programme will be staged, including "Religious Songs," for Mahashivratri Holiday.

MIND—THESE ARE THE ONLY

**LAST TWO Concerts of this Season.**

PLAN AT THE THEATRE. RATES AS USUAL.

**GRAND MUSICAL CONCERT**

OF

**MASTER NAVRANG alias SAWAI MANHAR**

A Boy of only 5 years age playing and singing on various instruments

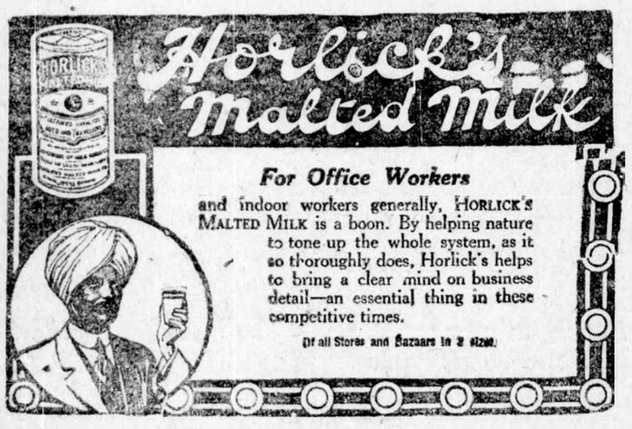
AT

**RIPON THEATRE**

WEDNESDAY, 10th February 9-30 P.M

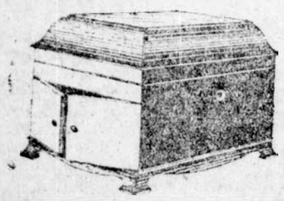
Plans open at the THEATRE

**POPULAR PRICES.**




**PRIMAPHONE.**

ELECTRIC MODEL.



Mahogany Oak or Walnut polished cabinet world renowned patent MOTOPHONE electric Motor of Sw'ss Make, most reliable and perfect Direct Drive Electric motor in the world, working on all Currents and voltages without resistance and most economical in Current consumption, Full Swing nickel plated Tone-arm, Excelsior Soundbox Allwood floating Horn.

Model No. 225, Rs. 250.

Illustrated catalogue with full discription on request.

*Sole Importers and Distributors.*

**BOMBAY PHONO GENERAL AGENCY**

620-522, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

**SWEEPING REDUCTION**

IN THE PRICE OF

**J. B. L. CASCADE**

THE WORLD'S

Greatest Drugless Remedy For All Diseases

Invaluable for remedying Constipation or Auto-Intoxication.

One of the most noticeable effects of Internal Bathing with the J.B.L. Cascade is that wonderful feeling of refreshment. You feel invigorated, Active, keen-minded.

Thousands have secured everlasting benefits in health & strength by this J.B.L. Cascade.

Original Price Rs. 57/8.

Now Sold at Rs. 45 only.

*Sole Agents for India*

**MADON HEALTH DEPOT**

249, Hornby Road, Fort

Dr. ERACHSHAW Bldg.—2nd Floor

where can be had trial or regular treatment also of J.B.L. Cascade.


## AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

### MESSRS, NORDEN AND CO.'S REPORT

New York, Jany. 7.

While no special feature has distinguished the market during the past week, prices, influenced to a certain extent by optimistic views regarding trade prospects and by reports of an improvement in the demand for spot cotton, have ruled moderately higher.

Prospective heavy shipments out of the local stock caused nervousness among shorts in the near positions which was accentuated by the firm attitude of holders of cotton suitable for delivery on contract. The belief that shipments will be made appears to be well founded and the large volume of short hedges in this market requiring protection points to the probability that, failing a downward revision of views on the part of Southern holders March contracts may be forced to a level which will be sufficiently attractive to encourage tenders.

World's spinners of American cotton continue to absorb supplies at a rate materially in excess of that of a year ago takings to January 1st being 7,759,839 bales against 6,505,652 bales for the same period last season during the remainder of which 8,263,097 bales moved out of sight. Duplication of these figures during the seven months ending July 31st would result in this season's takings approximating 16,000,000 bales. Assuming that the present crop will be 16,600,000 bales including linters and ignoring the small invisible country stocks at the end of last season, the following figures, based on those published by the New York Cotton Exchange, indicate the total supply still available for spinners' takings. Comparative data for 1924-25 are also given:

| Season | To come in sight after January 1st Bales | Visible Supply January 1st Bales | Total Available Supply Bales. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1925-26 | 4,446,054 | 5,518,848 | 9,964,90 |
| 1924-25 | 4,366,138 | 5,021,700 | 9,387,83 |

It will be seen that the total supply available for the remained of the season is about 600,000 bales in excess of that for the same period last year. The current local quotation for middling upland cotton is 20.55 against 23.95 a year ago, a decline which, in view of the uncertainty regarding next season's production and of the optimistic views recently expressed concerning the manufacturing outlook, appears to have discounted the present supply situation.

With regard to new crop prospects there is, as yet, but little to report. Good rains and freezing temperatures have recently occurred in practically the whole of the belt improving the condition of the soil and tending to reduce insect life. The movement favouring a reduction in acreage continues, but its result will be problematical for some time to come. Of greate influence on the farmer is likely to be the course of prices during the next few weeks.

Meanwhile, we can see no good reason for changing our views. Fluctuations affording opportunities for making profitable turns on either side of the market are, in the absence of important developments to be anticipated, but we continue to favour the constructive side and feel that our spinner friends would be well advised to cover a portion of their future requirements by buying new crop months on any recession that may occur.

## J. THOMAS & CO.'S WEEKLY GUNNY MARKET REPORT.

Calcutta, Feb. 2.

Heavy Goods.—Interest in this market has been mainly confined to Cornsacks and a large trade has been effected with mills for the season. A moderate business is reported in Nitrate Bags, and B. Twills continue to meet with a fair amount of attention.

For the U. K. and Continent.—D. W. Nitrate Bags for April at Rs. 47-0-0, for July at Rs. 46-8-0 to Rs. 47-0-0; Lt. C. Bags (36 x 20 hd.) for ready at Rs. 39-0-0 to Rs. 37-4-0; Cuban Sugar Bags for ready at Rs. 75-8-0.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Twill Sugar Bags 2¼lbs. (6 x 8) for February/March at Rs. 76-0-0.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—Cornsacks (38") for March and April/May at Rs. 75-0-0 for July at Rs. 73-0-0; Liverpool Twills for February at Rs. 74-0-0 to Rs. 71-0-0, for February/March at Rs. 73-0-0 to Rs. 72-0-0.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for the season at Rs. 66-0-0 to Rs. 63-8-0 to Rs. 64-8-0 to Rs. 64-0-0; Woolpacks for May/June, June and July at Rs. 3-6-0.

For Burmah and the Straits.—E. Bags for February at Rs. 51-0-0; Light C. Ba, for January at Rs. 62-0-0, for February/March at Rs. 60-8-0 and for February/May at Rs. 62-0-0; Hy. C.'s for ready at Rs. 62-12-0 to Rs. 62-4-0; Hy. C.'s (2" Blue) for ready at Rs. 62-0-0, (2" Green) for January at Rs. 64-0-0 striped basis. A Twills for ready at Rs. 73-0-0 to Rs. 72-8-0, for April/May at Rs. 77-12-0.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills for February/March at Rs. 62-0-0, for April/June at Rs. 63-0-0, for October/December at Rs. 60-0-0.

Hessians.—There was a sharp decline in values early in the interval. At the lower rates, buyers became interested, but only a small trade was done as sellers were somewhat reserved. Subsequently prices improved, and at the higher rates a moderate business was transacted with Mills, chiefly for forward deliveries. Towards the close, holders of ready goods are pressing sales and values are again easier.

9 Porters for Ready and January at Rs. 19-18-0 to Rs. 19-1-0 to Rs. 19-6-0 to Rs. 19-2-0, for February/March at Rs. 19-15-0 to Rs. 19-6-0 to Rs. 19-8-0 to Rs. 19-3-0, for April/June at Rs. 20-2-0 to Rs. 19-8-0 to Rs. 19-10-0 to Rs. 19-6-0, for July/September at Rs. 20-0-0 to Rs. 19-6-0 to Rs. 19-8-0 to Rs. 19-4-0.

11 Porters for Ready and January at Rs. 25-7-0 to Rs. 24-2-0 to Rs. 24-6-0, for February/March at Rs. 25-6-0 to Rs. 24-4-0 to Rs 24-6-0, for April/June at Rs. Rs. 25-4-0 to Rs 24-6-0 to Rs. 24-12-0 to Rs. 24-4-0, for July/September at Rs. 25-2-0 to Rs. 24-6-0 to Rs. 24-10-0 to Rs. 24-8-0, for October/December at Rs. 23-12-0.

Bran Bags (20 ozs.) for April/June at Rs 18-8-0.

Wheat Bags (12 ozs.) for March at Rs 29-4-0 and for March/April at Rs. 29-0-0.

## BARON AND WIFE ON BAIL

### ALLEGED ROBBERY AT BARONET'S HOME.

Introduced to Sir Archibald Hamilton Bart., by a mutual friend, Baron Wolf Osten Sacken, and his wife, Georgette were invited to tea on Boxing Day at their new friend's home in Selsey, Sussex. Subsequently, at Chichester, they were jointly charged with the theft of a portrait miniature, worth £500, belonging to Sir Archibald.

The miniature was not missed until Dec 31, when the loss was reported to the police, Baron and Baroness Sacken were arrested at Southampton as they were about to embark for Paris. Their luggage was searched and it is alleged that the missing miniature was found in the Baroness's handbag. During their brief appearance before the mgistrates the baroness, who speaks little English, was much agitated and wept profusely. The baron soothed her by patting her shoulder from time to time.

Supt. Brett, of Winchester, in asking for a remand, explained that the police would be occupied for at least a week in their inquiries into the case. He did not object to bail if it was substantial.

The Bench fixed bail in £100 each, and one surety of £200. This was provided by Major Geoffrey Moss,, of Ford Place, near Arundel. It was agreed that the baron and baroness passports and jewellery should remain in custody of the police until the case was disposed of. The baron and baroness, it is understood, were married according to the rites of the Greek Church in London the previous week, and that they had previously been married at a register office. Both were well known in society circles, and the baroness is stated to have held the rank of a princess before her marriage.

## NEGRO'S HOME FOR LIFE.

### RURAL GUARDIANS WHO CANNOT GET RID OF A "GUEST."

Something like 15 months ago, a burly 31-year-old Jamaican negro, whose only name is "Darky", broke into a house in Kent and was sent to gaol for three months.

On his release the prison authorities handed him over to the Maidstone Union. They in turn passed him on to the guardians for Hollingbourn, the district in which he committed his offence, and there in the comfort and ease of their workhouse he has remained ever since. Moreover, he has told them with real negro candour that here he intends to stay for the rest of his life.

This is disturbing news for the parish inhabitants, for the maintenance of "Darky" means to them a farthing rate. The officials have tried to make him work for his keep, but the negro merely shakes his head and grins. Once he picked up two hundredweight of coal with his right hand and slung it without effort into a cart. "Darky" has done nothing to speak of since. They set him at gardening, but he sat down and ate the vegetables raw.

Hollingbourn's guardians have appealed in turn to the Home Office, the Ministry of Health, and the chief inspector of the Aliens' Department, but have been given to understand by each that so long as the negro decides to remain in the workhouse he may do so.

## PEERESS-BARRISTER.

### BARONESS CLIFTON INTENDS TO PRACTISE

In the list of names of those who were called to the Bar on January 26 is that of a peeress. She is the Baroness Clifton of Leighton Bromswold, a twenty-five-year-old peeress in her own right, who succeeded to her title when only one year old.

She will be the first peeress-barrister and states that she intends to practise.

The lists also include two judges' sons—Mr. Maurice Hubert Lush, son of Mr. Justice Lush, and Mr. George Garrow Tomlin son of Mr. Justice Tomlin. Mr. J. J. Somerville, senior professional assistant of the Air Ministry, Metereological Office, is also to be called.

At a meeting of the Press Employee's Association, Calcutta a resolution was adopted supporting Mr. Lokanath Mukherjee's motion tabled for discussion at the coming meeting of the Council of State for abolition of piece-work system in the Government Press.

## GLASS BOUNCED AND BENT!

### WILL NOT SPLINTER AND IS AS FLEXIBLE AS WHALEBONE.

Glass that can be bent and bounced and does not splinter!

These are some of the remarkable qualities claimed for the invention of the Austrian scientist, Dr. Pollak, sample of which a "Daily Mirror" representative tested.

Although it will be largely employed for motor windscreens and carriage windows, women are likely to find a use for the new glass.

Fabrics with glass designs so riveted on that they cannot fall off should solve the problem of beads coming off dance frocks.

#### FOR FROCKS TOO.

Has the secret of flexible glass been found?

This question was being asked yesterday as the result of the announcement in the "Motor" that an Austrian scientist has discovered a substance that has all the advantages but none of the disadvantages of glass.

"The Daily Mirror" now learns that the new "glass," which was invented by Dr. Pollak of Vienna, will shortly be introduced into this country.

The substance is as clear as glass and almost as flexible as whalebone. When broken it showed no jagged ends.

#### CELLULOID GLASS.

In appearance it is similar to celluloid but is nothing like so inflammable, although when the representative put a match to the "glass" it burnt with a dark ash and gave off a smoke that smelt like burnt hair.

When the flame was withdrawn the "glass" ceased to smoulder.

Strong reagents such as sulphuric acid have no effect on the substance, so that it can be used to contain a wet battery. When a small ball made of the substance was thrown on the floor it bounced higher than a ping-pong ball.

It is thought that the new discovery will revolutionise the glass industry but, unlike that substance, it is made of a vegetable composition.

When the "glass" is put on the market it will be extensively used for motor windscreens and carriage windows. In this connection it will be of the utmost value, as it is non-splintering.

"The Daily Mirror" was informed that scientists in this country have actually found a non-inflammable celluloid glass substance, but the preparation is costly to produce and is not regarded as a commercial proposition.

#### RIVETED ON FABRICS.

Mr. J. Vredenburg, of Charterhouse-square, E. C., who is connected with the new discovery, said Dr. Pollac began his investigations about eight years ago, and only recently had they passed from the experimental to the commercial stage.

Mr. Vredenburg displayed a bottle containing the "glass" in liquid form.

"When solid," he continued, "the glass can be used on fabrics." We have started a little factory in Northampton where wonderful beaded material will shortly be manufactured.

"By our processes the beads will be riveted to the fabric, and women need never worry about the beads coming off their dance frocks.

"The next development will be the production of beaded yarn which can be woven on to cloth."

Mr. Vredenburg showed lengths of material covered with glistening coloured beads that could not be removed from the fabric.

## RADIO PROGRAMME.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Once I had an occasion to write to you on the Radio Programmes which are arranged by the Radio authorities. While writing on the subject, I mentioned the quality of programmes of Indian music that were broadcast. It seems that no amount of criticism on the subject has told upon the Radio authorities. Their indifference in this respect cannot be overlooked. Day after day the Indian programmes get worse and worse. After I had written to you last, there was some improvement and one hoped that it would continue. But it seems that radio people have stuck to their original attitude. It would be better if they drop this apology of an Indian programme altogether. This outrage on Indian music can hardly be tolerated by music-loving Indians. Hoping this letter will have some extent.—Yours, etc.,

"SHANTI."

Bombay, Jan. 15.

## THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Feb. 8.

The weather settled dry, weather prevails throughout the country.

Forecast:—Dry weather.—A. P.

The third annual report of the Anglo-Indian Unemployment Committee acknowledges a gift of Rs. 10,000 from the Sassoons Donations. Work was found for 600 men, 300 are still on the list. Weekly relief is being given to 200 men.

Replying to addresses at Barisal, Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, urged abolition of nomination of members to the Municipalities, Local District Boards and Councils and emphasised the need of village reconstruction. He urged Hindu-Muslim unity for attaining Swaraj.

## BOMBAY RACES.

### BIG MEETING 2ND DAY.

#### HORSES LEFT-IN.

First race starts at 2-15 p.m. on Thursday.

THE RAJPIPLA GOLD CUP.—Distance 1 mile. Time 5-15 p.m.

Melesigenes 9/10; Greenfinch 8/13; The Count 8/8; Aborigine 8/8; Joe's Luck 8/4; Harry Tate 8/2; Fille d'Or 8/0; Castor Bridge 7/11; Prey 7/10; Affable 7/10; Ox Trot 7/10; Cheviot 7/9; Harvest Star 7/6; L. S. D. 7/3.

THE MALABAR HILL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs. Time 5-45 p.m.

Melesigenes 9/7; Flaming Orb 9/3; Greenfinch 8/12; Stanhope 8/4; Wooer 7/10; Cheviot 7/6; Harvest Star 7/3; Cintra 7/0.

THE ADELAIDE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs. Time 3-45 p.m.

Ulster Ally 9/1; Colcby 8/13; Courier 8/12; Stone Marten 8/12; Grand Excel 8/12; Bright Bird II 8/11; Valtoi 8/10; Very Little 8/6; The Fliver 8/4; Talaat Bey 8/3; Sauce 8/2; Wedding Day 8/2; Unruly 7/11; Arrowy 7/11; Park Square 7/10; Fire Star 7/2; Four Square 7/0.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES. Division I.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong. Time 3-15 p.m.

George Phillips 9/0; Murmansk 9/0; Grand Excel 8/12; Whit Week 8/11; The Bow 8/8; Acre 8/8; Gay Ditty 8/8; Green Islet 8/7; Miss Evans 8/3; Cailis 8/2.

Top weight accepting being under 9st., it is raised to that weight and the others equally.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES Division II.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong. Time 4-15 p.m.

Domestic Bond 9/5; Rakings 9/0; Penetrate 8/12; Finnart's Bay 8/10; Lucky Lad 8/8; Jovial 8/4; Charles William 8/4; Brilliant Lady 8/0; Radha Piari 7/13; Poet's Dream 7/4; Mendy 7/3; Desert Gold 7/2; Lucky Man 7/2.

THE BROOME PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs. Time 2-15 p.m.

Barbary 9/6; Belle Syme 9/5; Motu Proprio 9/1; Merry Gift 8/11; Divide 8/9; Cylvern 8/7; Poet's Dream 8/6; Lady Junior 8/4; Lomo 8/3; Sophie II 8/3; Redcot 7/6.

THE BROOME PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs. Time 2-45 p.m.

Can Do 9/6; Stormont 9/2; Marley 9/1; Kaledin 8/13; Riverine 8/11; Bell's Life 8/11; Britomart 8/10; Steel Blue 8/8; Eze 8/6; Proud Chieftain (late Cross Fox) 8/4; Saintly Sovereign 8/4; Fleeting Favour 7/8; Allensmore I 7/6.

THE KOLHAPUR PLATE.—Distance 1 mile. Time 6.15 p.m.

Commander 9/0; Kowkab 8/8; Zoolfakar 8/7; Prince Royal 8/5; Shams 8/4; Mahir 8/2; Kadir Hajaz 8/2; Nassina 8/2; Shahabad 8/2; Habiar 8/1; Sinnan 8/1; Tiger King 8/1; Shahzada 7/12; Blue Beard 7/11; Sicab 7/10; Sannayet 7/10; Kitchener 7/7.

THE BOMBAY DERBY.—Distance 1½ miles. Time 4-45 p.m.

Silver Thrush 9/8; Dilawar 9/8; Mikado 9/7; Cardiff 8/13; Mashur 8/9; Aftab 8/6; Hawam 8/5; Rex 8/5; Hashash 8/4; Kowkab 8/2; Amanra 7/12; Bucknell 7/11; St. Andrew's Eve 7/8; Kauze 7/8; Tiger King 7/8; Faisal 7/4.

## TO-DAY'S GWALIOR RACES.

### HORSES LEFT-IN.

GWALIOR, Feb. 8.

The following are the acceptances for Gwalior races for the first meeting (first day) to be held to-morrow. The first race begins at 3 p.m.:—

THE PADDOCK PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Stapples 10-1, Be Careful 9-6, Two Gates 8-12, Pussyfoot 8-10, Liza 8-4, Floss 7-10, Mercury 7-9, Sage 7-0.

THE UJJAIN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Janfawi 9-12, Favourite 9-10, Leachman 9-8, Trusty 9-6, Rummah 9-5, Bairaq 9-4, Zirgam 9-3, Moostashar 9-2, Fluke 8-12, Burrasiam 8-1, My Moon 8-5, Satkilog 8-5, Bukhit 8-2, Beauty 8-0, Brazee 7-4, Reform 7-0.

THE CHAMBAL HANDICAP.—Distance 5 furlongs

Web of Fate 9-12, Pamphylia 9-12, La Mienne 9-4, Myrtle Berry 9-3, Ladyavidity 9-1, My Lord 8-1, Brenock Claymore 7-0.

THE RAJPIPLA CUP.—Distance 1 mile.

Kamala 10-3, Melwood 9-12, Medina 9-9, The Knut 9-7, Irish Love 9-1, Capheaton 8-11, Loving Cup 7-11, Homespun 7-10, Cultivator 7-5.

THE MORAR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Kishoree 9-2, Ruby's Darling 7-9, Darling 7-9, Love Royal 7-0, Apple Cheese 7-0.

THE MOTIMAHAL HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile.

Crown 9-12, Cheque 9-7, Sooroor 9-5, Zargan 9-4, Gulfahab 9-4, Graycotton 9-3, Arabian Knight 9-3, Jessoor 9-1, Silver Cup 9-1, Mid Hat 8-10, Bahadurjung 8-8, Success 8-7, My Moon 8-6, Bukhit 8-3, Beauty 8-1.—A. P. I. Special.


**"WONDERFUL FUTURE"**

One year with full character Rs. 1, 5 years Rs. 3. Send birth particulars or time of writing.

EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL,

Vizagapatam.

# BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

## BOMBAY MARKET.

### COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Feb. 8.

An advance of 5 to 2 points in old crop and unchanged to 2 points in new crop in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market advanced on some short covering. Liverpool has been reported 1 to 5 points lower.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co., Agents Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following cable dated 6th inst. from their Liverpool firm:—

"Expect fluctuations possibly temporarily lower. Broad view favour buying New Crop scale down".

The American markets after showing some activity on Thursday last have again commenced to display quietness with little fluctuations in values.

The local market also follows in sympathy with the Home markets and there is no change to report in the position. Japanese Houses who were keen buyers during last month do not show any enthusiasm now, and business at the moment is at a standstill. Unless there is any fresh development in the situation on the other side, we expect narrow markets for the time being.

Notwithstanding a slight improvement in the American market the Marwari Bazar opened this morning unchanged at Rs. 353½ for Broach. Throughout the session there was practically no change in values and the market finally closed at the same rate. Commission Houses and Shroffs were moderate buyers their offerings being absorbed by Exporters. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 353¼ and going up to Rs. 353½ closed at Rs. 353/-. European Exports were sellers of Broach and Oomra March, whilst Shroffs were moderate buyers.

Fine Oomra March opened at Rs. 334½ and closed steady at Rs. 335/-. Shroffs were moderate buyers. Whilst May Oomra opened at Rs. 333¾ and going down by half a rupee gradually improved to Rs. 334¼ on general buying, and closed at the same rate. F. G. Bengal March and May were quoted respectively Rs. 280/- and Rs. 283½.

Our market for ready cotton remained dull on Saturday with poor demand. In consequence of heavy stock of inferior low grade cotton now weighing on the market, high-class cotton still commands good premium.

### COTTON.

Cotton Green Closing Quotations, 6 p.m.

Bombay, Feb. 8.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fully Good Broach April/May | 353 |
| Fully Good Bengal March | 280 |
| Fully Good Bengal May | 283 |
| Fine Oomra March | 334 |
| Fine Oomra May | 334½ |

### SPOT COTTON.

Bombay, Feb. 8.

| Description | Superfine. | Fine. | F. Good. | Good. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. G. Bengal | 311 | 299 | 287 | 277 |
| M. G. S. Punjab | 307 | 295 | 283 | 273 |
| M. G. Domra No. 3. | 360 | 350 | 336 | |
| M. G. Central Provinces No. 1 | 385 | 375 | 361 | |
| M. G. Central Provinces No. 2 | 375 | 365 | 351 | |
| M. G. Broach No. 2 | 379 | 373 | 366 | |
| M. G. Khandesh | 335 | 325 | 313 | |
| M. G. Mathia | | 290 | 280 | 270 |

### EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Feb. 8.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fully Good Broach April/May | 355 |
| Fully Good Bengal March | 280 |
| Fully Good Bengal May | 283 |
| Fine Oomra March | 334 |
| Fine Oomra May | 334 |

### RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 8.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 6th February, 1926:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 20,288 Bales. |
| Wheat | 5,275 Cwts. |
| Linseed | 257 ,, |
| Rape, etc. | 40 ,, |
| Gingellyseed | 613 ,, |
| Poppyseed | 58 ,, |
| Groundnuts | 5,212 ,, |
| Castorseed | 4,473 ,, |
| Rice | 1,981 ,, |
| Myrabollams | 3,161 ,, |
| Cottonseed | 8,867 ,, |
| Mowraseed | Nil. |
| Gram | 1,162 ,, |
| Juwar | 1,525 ,, |
| Masur | Nil. |
| Barley | 50 ,, |
| Bajri | 2,033 ,, |
| Coal | 1,646 Tons |

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by CONSULTING
PAREKH & Co.
Incorporated Certified Accountants,
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income Tax and Super-Tax Experts.
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2. Gaya Building, Mandvi, near Centr Bank of India, Ltd.
3. Shilotri Bank Building, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

## BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

### EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

| In full-pressed Bales | 6-2-26 | Since 1st September This year | Last year |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khandesh .. .. | 1,220 | 2,24,078 | 1,39,331 |
| Central India .. | 2,889 | 2,35,589 | 1,10,246 |
| Barsi and Nagar .. | 782 | 1,30,190 | 1,10,399 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | 513 | 48,193 | 52,103 |
| Berar .. .. | 2,790 | 2,78,704 | 2,98,972 |
| Central Provinces .. | 1,021 | 1,43,863 | 1,59,972 |
| Total Oomras .. | 9,177 | 10,58,597 | 8,62,027 |
| Dholera .. .. | 3,354 | 1,22,107 | 63,854 |
| N.W. Province .. | .. | 1,20,856 | 1,09,029 |
| Rajputana .. .. | 1,240 | 57,804 | 27,069 |
| Sind-Punjab .. | 1,782 | 1,41,401 | 2,30,669 |
| Broach .. .. | 4,735 | 68,596 | 1,282 |
| Coompta & Dharwar | .. | 14,072 | 13,196 |
| Westerns-Northerns | .. | 8,105 | 13,334 |
| Cocoanda .. .. | .. | 1,471 | 918 |
| Tinnevelly and Cambodia | .. .. | 6,441 | 7,545 |
| Persian .. | .. .. | 2,117 | 877 |
| American .. | .. .. | 143 | 8,698 |
| Egyptian and African .. | .. .. | 30,541 | 23,431 |
| Comilla, Burma & other sorts | .. .. | 439 | 3,485 |
| Total .. | 20,288 | 16,32,780 | 13,65,414 |

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

| In full-pressed Bales | 6-2-26 | 1st Sept. to 4th Feb. This year | Last year |
|---|---|---|---|
| Europe .. .. | 2,063 | 2,32,104 | 2,01,959 |
| Japan & China .. | 22,200 | 6,94,697 | 6,52,399 |
| Coast Ports .. | .. | 11,916 | 7,976 |
| Up country by Rail. | .. | 44,044 | 7,831 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan .. | .. | 1,22,666 | 1,61 059 |
| Total .. | 24,263 | 11,05,427 | 10,30,624 |

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT

London, Feb. 6.

Total in Sight 13,510,000 bales.
Egyptian Visible Supply 407,000 bales.
East Indian Visible Supply 176,000 bales.
American Visible Supply 5,182,000 bales.
Other Visible Supply 296,000 bales.
Total Sales 43,000 bales.
East Indian Sales 500 bales.
East Indian Stock 12,000 bales.
East Indian Forwarded 5,000 bales.
East Indian Actual Export 200 bales.
East Indian Imports 1,000 bales.
American Afloat 162,000 bales.
East Indian Afloat 28,000 bales.
Total Afloat 265,000 bales.
Takings of the world's spinners of American Cotton 323,000 bales.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co., have received yesterday the following cable from London: "Cotton well-balanced, no important events; export decline discouraging: moderately bullish October December present levels."

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 8.

| | Ready New. | March. |
|---|---|---|
| Bengal Superfine M G | 305 | ...... |
| Bengal Fine M. G. | 290/95 | 290 |
| Bengal F. G. M. G. | 280/82 | 278 |
| Sindh-Punjab Fine M G | 288 | 285 |
| Sindh-Punjab F G M G | 277 | ...... |
| Punjab-Americans M G | 390 | ...... |
| Wardha-Hingt. Fine M. G. | 350/70 | 360/62 |
| Nagpur Fine M. G. | 350/70 | 360/62 |
| Yeotmal Fine M. G. | 325/50 | 348 |
| Pulgaon Fine M. G. | 335/60 | 350/52 |
| Arvi Fine M. G. | 335/60 | 350/52 |
| Amraoti Fine M. G. | 315/50 | 335/37 |
| Khamgaon-Akola Fine M. G. | 310/40 | 335/37 |
| Mulkapur Fine M G | 300/25 | 325 |
| Khandesh Fine M G | 300/20 | 320 |
| Khandesh F G M G | ...... | ...... |
| Broach Fine M G | 372 | 368 |
| Broach Fully Good M G | 362 | ...... |
| Muthia Fine M G | 285 | ...... |
| Muthia F G M G | 270 | ...... |
| Dharwar S G | ...... | ...... |
| Coompta M G | 340/50 | ...... |
| Westerns M G | 290/310 | ...... |
| Westerns H G | ...... | ...... |
| Miraj M G | 340/50 | ...... |
| Cambodia M G | 400 | ...... |

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Association.)

Bombay, Feb. 8.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| KHADI:— | | |
| Textile | Per lb. | 0 14 6 |
| Century | ,, | 0 13 6 |
| Jacob | ,, | 0 13 6 |
| E. D. Sassoon | ,, | 0 13 6 |
| Elphinstone | ,, | ........... |
| LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In.:— | | |
| Standard | Per lb. | 1 3 3 |
| Century | ,, | 1 2 6 |
| Hindustan | ,, | 1 3 6 |
| Fazal (Mahal) | ,, | 1 3 9 |
| Phoenix | ,, | 1 2 6 |
| Pabaney (Phoolmala) | ,, | 1 3 3 |
| Manekji (Patangia) | ,, | 1 2 0 |
| Kaliamardan | ,, | 1 3 0 |
| Daud Sahib | ,, | 1 1 6 |
| LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5308:— | | |
| Rachael Mill | Per lb. | 1 3 9 |
| Hindustan | ,, | 1 3 0 |
| David Mill | ,, | 1 3 3 |
| Apollo | ,, | 1 3 0 |
| E. D. Sassoon | ,, | 1 2 3 |
| LONG CLOTH x Quality:— | | |
| Kohinoor Mill | Per lb. | 1 2 6 |
| Swan Finlay | ,, | 1 2 0 |
| Gold Mohor | ,, | 1 1 0 |
| LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34—42 In.— | | |
| Textile (Hand) | Per lb. | 1 2 0 |
| Spring (Merchant) | ,, | 1 2 0 |
| Century (Bugle) | ,, | 1 1 0 |
| Apollo (Pyala) | ,, | 1 0 9 |
| Tata Mill (Darji) | ,, | 1 1 6 |
| Sakuntala | ,, | 1 1 0 |
| Sundari Brand | ,, | 1 1 0 |
| DHOOTIES 7, 8 9 Yards— | | |
| Spring (Balance) | Per lb. | 1 3 6 |
| Jacob E. D. | ,, | 1 1 0 |
| Century | ,, | 1 3 6 |
| DHOOTIES 10 Yards. | | |
| Spring (Balance) | Per lb. | 1 2 6 |
| Century | ,, | 1 2 6 |
| Jacob E. D. | ,, | 1 0 0 |
| 1386 Tata | ,, | 8 6 0 |
| CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5— | | |
| Bombay Cotton Per Piece | | 5 1 0 |
| Jamshed | ,, | 5 1 0 |
| Century | ,, | 5 4 0 |
| Pearl Pabaney 25 | ,, | 5 4 0 |
| Hindustan No. 902 | ,, | 5 8 0 |
| BLEACHED CHECK— | | |
| Kasturchand Mill | ,, | 6 5 0 |
| BLACK CHECK, | | |
| 5800 Sholapur | ,, | 12 10 0 |
| Textile Mill £3 1/2 | | |
| GABRUN No. 5124:— | | |
| Pearl Pebaney | Per lb. | 9 6 0 |
| Hindustan | ,, | 9 12 0 |
| E. D. Rachael | ,, | 8 12 0 |
| SALITA | | |
| Century | Per lb. | 1 2 0 |
| Textile | ,, | 1 2 0 |
| Spring (Merchant) | ,, | 1 2 3 |
| STRIPED SADIS Yards 12. | | |
| 777 Kohinoor | Per piece | 2 11 6 |
| 777 Crescent | ,, | 2 11 6 |
| DUKDI Yards 12-13-14. | | |
| Kanta | Per lb. | 1 6 6 |
| Great | ,, | 1 5 0 |
| Phoenix | ,, | 1 6 0 |

## EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD.

### BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS.

5th February 1926.

Spot prices

| Description | 4-2-26 | 28-1-26 |
|---|---|---|
| Bengals F.G. .. .. | 281 | 285 |
| S. Punjab F.G. .. | 275 | 280 |
| Rajputana F.G. .. | 278 | 283 |
| Oomra Fine .. .. | 350 | 355 |
| C. P. No. 1 Fine .. | 375 | 380 |
| C. P. No. 2 .. .. | 365 | 370 |
| Khandesh F.G. .. | 313 | 320 |
| Muttia F.G. .. .. | 275 | 275 |

Futures.

| Hedge Contracts | 4-2-26. | 28-1-26. |
|---|---|---|
| Bengals March | 277 | 283 |
| Do. May | 280 | 284 |
| Broach-April-May | 350 | 354 |
| Oomra F. March | 332 | 336 |
| Do. May | 331 | 333 |

Receipts for 8 days ending 4th Feb.

| | 1926. Bales. | 1925. Bales. |
|---|---|---|
| Bengals .. .. .. | 22205 | 21463 |
| Oomras .. .. .. | 117255 | 121227 |
| Dholleras .. .. .. | 9906 | 7397 |
| Broach .. .. .. | 29669 | 32 |
| Southerns .. .. .. | 609 | 2334 |
| Persians .. .. .. | 43 | 70 |
| Americans .. .. .. | .. | 838 |
| Egyptians .. .. .. | .. | .. |
| E. Africans .. .. | 529 | 336 |
| Other sorts .. .. | .. | .. |
| Total .. .. | 180216 | 153697 |

Exports for 8 days ending 4th Feb.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| United Kingdom .. .. .. .. | .. |
| Continent .. .. .. .. | 20077 |
| China .. .. .. .. | 39725 |
| Japan .. .. .. .. | 103699 |
| Coast Ports .. .. .. .. | 1921 |
| Total .. | 165422 |
| Afloat in Harbour Europe .. | 20577 |
| Afloat in Harbour China, Japan and Coast Ports .. .. .. | 102089 |
| Total .. | 122666 |

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 4th Feb. 1926

| 1925-26 | 1924-25 | 1923-24 | 1922-23 | 1921-22 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1592116 | 1321843 | 1632923 | 1577356 | 1721012 |

Exports from 1st Sept. 25 to 4th Feb. 1926

| | 1925-26 | 1924-25 | 1923-24 |
|---|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom | 17975 | 13883 | 83030 |
| Continent .. | 212779 | 181771 | 449672 |
| China .. .. | 132515 | 40,69 | 45557 |
| Japan .. .. | 562182 | 612230 | 556325 |
| Coast Ports .. | 11916 | 7976 | 23879 |
| U. S. A. .. .. | 1350 | 5705 | .. |
| Total .. | 938717 | 861734 | 1158463 |

Total exports by rail 1st Sept. 1925 to 4th Feb. 1926 44,044 bales.

Estimated Mill consumption from 1st Sept. 1925 to 4th Feb. 1926 1,84,526 bales.

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 4th Feb. 1926 6,75,039 bales.

### LINSEED.

London, Feb. 6.

Linseed, Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Feb/March sellers 17 1/2

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags April/May sellers 17 1/4

Tone:—Dull.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net March/April sellers 30/3

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net May/August sellers 30/6

Linseed Afloat 79,000 tons.

## MONEY MARKET.

### EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 8.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 5/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 5/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 7/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 7/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 970.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 1020
Bank's buying D D Frcs 1005

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 122 1/2.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 118 1/2.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 160.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 203 1/2.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 272.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols. 4.86 3/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 129.82.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.20.
London—Brussels Frcs. 107.00.
London—Rome Liras 121.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.45.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market was steady.

### LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Feb. 8.

3 Months 4-15/32 per cent.
6 Months 4-15/32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 4—3/4 per cent.
1 Month 5 per cent.
3 Months 5 per cent.
6 Months 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.

### BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 8.

| | Market Rates. |
|---|---|
| Bank Telegraphic | 1/6 5/32 |
| Bank Demand | 1/6 3/16 |
| Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s | 1/6 7/16 |
| American Dollars | 272 |
| Hongkong Dollars | 160 |
| Shanghai | 203 1/2 |
| Japan | 122¼ |
| Singapore | 156 |

Market steady.

### EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRE—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Feb. 6.

Stockholm 1817
Christiania 2390
Amsterdam 1213
Switzerland 2523
Belgium 10698
Athens 32250
Cuban Sugar Feb/March nominal value 12

New York, Feb. 6.

Demand Bills 48606

London, Feb. 6

Exchange on London in Paris 12,900
Exchange on London in Germany 20.42 7/8
Exchange on London in Italy 12082

### DISCOUNTS.

London, Feb. 6.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 15/32
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 15/32
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/4

### BULLION

Bombay, Feb. 8.

Sovereigns Ready 13-7-6.
Sovereigns Forward 13-5-6.
National Bank Bar Gold 21-7-6.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21-3-9.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21-4-0.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21-3-9.
Bar silver ready Rs. 69-11-0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 69-9-0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 69-4-0

London, Feb. 7.

Bar gold ready s. 84-11½.
Silver ready d. 30.14.
Silver forward d. 30.13.

TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and steady. Very little business doing.

### GOLD.

Bombay, Feb. 8.

Ready:—21/3/6.
Vaida Fagan:—Opening 21/4/3. At 6 p.m. 21/4/3.
Vaida Chitor:—Opening 21/4. At 6 p.m. 21/4.
Vaida Fagan:—Opening 0/1/0.
Vaida Chitor:—Opening 0/2/0.
Tone Market:—Steady.

### SILVER.

Ready:—69/11.

Bombay, Feb. 8.

Vaida Fagan:—Opening 69/9. At 6 p.m. 69//9.
Chitor:—Opening 69/4. At 6 p.m. 69/4.
Vaida Fagan:—Opening 0/11.
Vaida Chitar:—Opening 1.
Tone Market:—Steady.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Feb. 8.

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 71/10.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 1931-36 Rs 88.
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 Rs. 97.
5 per cent. Loan 1935 Rs. 96/14.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 101.
5 per cent. Loan 1945-55 (Tax Free) Rs. 101/2.
5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1928 Rs. 105/12
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1926 Rs. 106/10.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1927 Rs. 101/10
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1930 Rs. 104/8
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1931 Rs. 105.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1932 Rs. 105/8
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) 1935 Rs. 109
4 per cent. Port Trust 1974 Rs. 76/8.
4 per cent. Municipal 1974 Rs. 76.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal 1954 Rs. 103.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust 1974 Rs. 76.
6 per cent. Municipal 1929-49 Rs. 100/12.
Tone of Market:—Firm.

## HE METAL MERCHANTS, CO.

### ISSUED RATES FOR BRASS AND COPPER DAILY QUOTATIONS

### BRASS.

Bombay, Feb. 8.

| | Per md. | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Brass, German | ¾ | 54 12 0 |
| Brass, German | 1 | 54 12 0 |
| Brass, German | 1¼ | 54 12 0 |
| Brass, German | 1½ | 54 12 0 |
| Brass, German | 1¾ | 54 12 0 |
| Brass, German | 2 | 54 12 0 |
| Brass, German | ¾ to 2 | |

### COPPER.

Bombay, Feb. 8.

| | Per md. | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Copper, French | ¾ | 57 12 0 |
| Copper, French 2¼ to 2 | | 60 8 0 |
| Copper, German | ¾ | 57 12 0 |
| Copper, German | 1 | 57 12 0 |
| Copper, German | 1¼ | 57 12 0 |
| Copper, American | 1½ | 61 0 0 |
| Copper, American | 1¾ | 61 0 0 |
| Copper, American | 2 | 61 0 0 |
| Japanese Copper Bars | | 60 12 0 |
| Panchteka joint | | 26 0 0 |
| Copper, English Bars | | 60 8 0 |
| Brass Bars | | 41 0 0 |
| Pat Klai | | 73 0 0 |
| Lead, country | | 24 0 0 |
| Koger Brass, Metal | ¾ to 1 | 51 8 0 |
| Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2 | | 51 8 0 |
| German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2 | | 60 8 0 |
| American Copper | ¾ to 1, 1¼ | 60 4 0 |
| English Copper | ¾ to 2 | 57 12 0 |

### BOMBAY-JAPAN YARN MARKET.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 8.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Shapurji | No. 6½ | 0 9 0 |
| Finix | No. 6½ | 0 9 3 |
| Kusachand | No. 8½ | 0 9 3 |
| David | No. 10½ | 0 10 6 |
| Shapurji | No. 10½ | 0 10 3 |
| Tricumdas | No. 10½ | 0 10 6 |
| Currimbhoy | No. 12½ | 0 10 9 |
| Tricumdas | No. 12½ | 0 11 0 |
| Kilchand | No. 14½ | 0 10 9 |
| Kilachand | No. 20½ | 0 12 0 |
| Japan | No. 20 | 0 14 3 |
| Japan | No. 32 | 1 2 0 |
| Japan | No. 40 | 1 4 0 |
| Japan | No. 42½ | 1 6 6 |

METAL REPORT.

London, Feb. 6.

Tin Block £282

### THE INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In to-day's issue of "The Chronicle", an A. P. message gives a summary of the resolutions that are to be moved at the coming session of the Industrial and Commercial Congress to be held at Delhi. The summary is conspicuous by the absence in it of three of the most important problems which ought to have engaged the first and foremost attention of the Congress. They are:—

(1) The problem of unemployment.

(2) The problem of South African situation.

and (3) The problem of exploitation of the resources of the country by foreign Capitalists.

If the Congress does not tackle these problems courageously and discover a solution, I am inclined to think that the Congress will have met in vain. I trust the organisers of the Congress will realise the value of a consideration of these problems and incorporate them in the agenda to be placed before the Subjects Committee of the Congress.—Yours, etc.,

"ONE INTERESTED."

Bombay, Feb. 2.

The Hyderabad (Sind) District Local Board has passed a resolution that the Compulsory Registration of Marriages Bill should not apply to Hindus. The Karachi District Local Board has supported the Bill as it is.—F.P.I.

The Sindh Provincial Hindu Sabha has finally recommended the name of the Maharaja of Nepal for presidentship of the next All-India Hindu Conference to be held at Delhi.—F. P. I.

The Hooghly Congress Committee decided to capture all seats for Swarajists in Local Boards.—F.P.I.

Maharaja Susang is standing for the coming Assembly elections from East Bengal Landholders' Constituency.—F.P.I.

## FROM LETTERS TO EDITOR.

### G.I.P. RAILWAY GRIEVANCES.

"Harassed" (Bombay) complains that under the new rules of the G.I.P. Railway no passengers can be "re-booked" on the season tickets to stations situated beyond the local section, so that a passenger who holds a season ticket from, say, Victoria Terminus to Kalyan but who wants to go to Karjat has either to get down from the train at Kalyan and take a fresh ticket from Kalyan to Karjat or to pay the whole fare from Victoria Terminus.

"Visara" (Manmad) says that the grievances of the Indian employees of the G.I.P. Railway with regard to leave rules, grades etc., are too many to be redressed by individual efforts and suggests that a Central Union should be formed with branches at important centres.

Mr. R. V. Pradhan (Murbad) regrets that the G.I.P. Railway has made no reduction in the third-class fare for the first 150 miles.

### THE JAPANESE MENACE.

"An Ovseryer" (Andheri) thinks that taxing Japan will be taxing the poor Indian who now gets his cloth cheap from Japan and a good price for his cotton. Why not, asks the correspondent, look nearer home for the cause of our industrial depression?

### AN IMPENDING EVICTION.

"A Poor Sufferer" (Nagpur) writes that a large number of mill-workers of Nagpur who have lived for nearly forty years in the locality known as Gaddi Guram Masti, are now suddenly being served with notices to quit their huts in the Basti by the local Mission which has come into possession of the land, and he appeals to the local Municipality to acquire the land lying close to the Basti and to settle the mill-workers thereon permanently, receiving from them the capital expense in easy instalments.

### STREET LIGHTING IN MAZGAON

"S. J. P." (Bombay) says that the gas lighting in the B. P. T. Road, 1st Carpenter Street and 2nd Koliwada Street, Mazagaon, is most injudicious, as additional lights are provided where they are already superfluous and strict economy is exercised where lights are badly needed. He requests the E Ward representatives in the Corporation to look into the matter.

## TWO MEALS A DAY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Under "Trifles" (Monday) you quote a Japanese as advocating a single meal a day plan. This, for sound reasons, cannot be generally adopted. Your readers will be interested to know that eminent doctors recommend the adoption of the no-breakfast plan and only two meals a day as conducive to the best of health and happiness. Experience has shown that in the past two meals a day met the demands of appetite in all fully-grown individuals, men and women including expectant mothers. A sixteenth century proverb says:—

"To rise at six,
Dine at ten,
Sup at six,
Go to bed at ten,
Makes a man live
Ten times ten."

The ancient Greeks, the finest people, physically and mentally that ever lived, ate but two meals a day. The same was true of the ancient Hebrews and it is the custom of some of the best fighting races in India to-day. Whether training for a fight or not, the ordinary mode of life of Freddy Welsh, the ex-lightweight champion boxer of the world was to eat only twice a day. He was a firm-believer in the no-breakfast plan. Weston, the grand old man of pedestrianism, is also a striking illustration of the fact that two meals a day are sufficient for every grown person even though they may be engaged in the most strenuous occupation.

At the age of seventy-two on two meals a day Weston walked from San Francisco to New York, a distance of 3,500 miles in seventy-seven days, an average of 45 miles a day which most certainly be considered a very fine performance for a man of his age.

In his book "Direct Paths to Health" (Madon Health Culture Depot, Hornby Road) Major Dr. Reginald F. E. Austin, R.A.M.C. (Rtd.) recommends adoption of no-breakfast plan and the taking of only two meals a day, the first of them about noon and the other in the evening. There is no objection to taking water, soda water or a cup of weak tea in the morning and again in the afternoon instead of the usual breakfast and afternoon tea meals as the water helps to flush out any harmful irritating material that may be in the stomach and which is the cause of that sinking, empty, gnawing sensation that so many of us mistake for appetite.

Further, an occasional fast of twenty-four hours is the best thing possible for health. A competent London physician prescribes "strict moderation in diet and much walking" in order to keep fit and in good health. A two or three mile daily brisk walk in fresh air and sunshine is an exercise 'par excellence' and is within the reach of every one.—Yours, etc.,

Bombay, Feb. 2

X.

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## ENGAGEMENTS.

### TO-DAY.

Baby Week commences at the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, opening by His Excellency the Governor.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10.

Exhibition of Students' Work of Sir J. J. School of Art, Hornby Road, 4-45 p.m., His Excellency the Governor visiting.

THURSDAY, February 11.

Banks Closed: Maha Shivratri.
Bombay Races: Big Meeting, Second Day.

SATURDAY, February 13.

The s.s. Ranpura with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.
Bombay Races: Big Meeting, Third Day.

## BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Dr. P. G. Ketkar on "Tuberculosis" at 8 p.m. to-morrow (Wednesday) in Haji Shot's Chawl, at Delisle Road.

## CIVICS CLUB AT BANDRA

The Bandra Civics Club was formally established on Sunday afternoon at Bells Vine, Pali, when an enthusiastic gathering of Mangalorians was present. The question of Indian versus European dress will be discussed at its monthly meeting in March.

## UPANISHAD CLASS

Swami Yatiswarananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will hold a public class in English on the Upanishads at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, at 7-30 a.m. to-morrow (Wednesday).

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Tokushima Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 5th inst., and is due to arrive here on or about the 7th March.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Rajputana" with the Mails from London of 28th ultimo arrived at Aden at noon on the 7th instant and left there at 6-30 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday the 12th instant.

The outward P & O. Mail Steamer "Morea" with the mails from London of 4th instant left Marseilles at 6 a.m. on the 6th instant.

## POSTAL NOTICES

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per S.S. "Queda" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6.30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 10th inst. instead of 8th instant.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, China, and Japan per S.S. "Tamba Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 10th instant.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per S.S. "Genoa" will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m. on Monday, the 15th instant.

Thursday the 11th instant being a Post Office Holiday on account of "Maha-Shivratri," all the Departments of the Bombay General Post Office, Ballard Pier and Town Sub-Offices will observe on that day, the same working hours as on Sundays.

The Telegraph branches of the combined offices mentioned below, will however remain open and work as usual:—1. Colaba, 2. M. Hill, 3. Girgaon, 4. Mazgaon, 5. Byculla, 6. Parel, 7. Dharavi, 8. Bandra, 9. Masjid, 10. Cadell Road, 11. Tardeo, 12. Fort Street Booking Office.

The other combined offices will remain closed on that day.

# OLD WOMAN KNOCKED DOWN

## MOTOR DRIVER'S COWARDLY ESCAPE

How a motor driver made good his escape in a cowardly manner after running his car fatally over an old woman of sixty was related at the Coroner's Court on Sunday.

At about 7 a.m. information was received at the Princess Street Police Station that the dead body of an aged Christian woman named Marian DeSouza (60) was lying on the road near Chandanwadi. The police repaired to the scene and on enquiry found that the deceased was returning from church to go home when she was knocked down by a motor car (No. not known) the driver of the car having driven away the car after the accident. At an inquest held by the Coroner, J. A. Fernandez, said at about 6-30 a.m. he was returning from church. He saw a motor car coming along Princess Street from the Queen's Road and going towards Girgaon Road. The deceased was crossing the road and the motor car knocked her down and ran over her. The driver of the car then put out the lights and drove away at a very fast speed. Witness could not take down the number of the car as there was not sufficient daylight. Medical evidence showed that death was due to fracture of the skull.

The jury returned a verdict of death due to fracture of the skull, the deceased having been run over by a motor car which was apparently driven in a negligent manner, whose driver had not yet been traced.

# BOMBAY MILLS AND EXCHANGE POLICY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It has been widely recognised by British manufacturers that the purchasing power of India lies with the ryots or agriculturists, which form 95 per cent of the population of India and the time has now arrived to bring pressure on the Indian Government to improve his lot and increase his earnings by helping agriculture in every way. Our cotton mills do not need any discriminating "Protection," as practised in the United States, Japan, Germany, etc., to shut out all foreign competition, by the imposition of heavy import duties. Our mills do not fear normal competition on equal terms of labour conditions internationally arranged for. They only need safeguarding against any unfair competition, endangering their existence, from any foreign country which has abnormally low exchange, or which gives bounties or other discriminating preferences. We are at present only concerned to counteract or neutralize the unfair advantage of about 42½ per cent. which Japan has over our cotton mills in the Indian or our Home market. In exchange alone Japan has at present an advantage of 35 per cent., as the yen is Rs. 115 instead of normal Rs. 150 per hundred.

Japan's unfair advantage over India:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Yarn and cloth value Yens 100 at Exch. 115 instead of Rs. 150 normal | 35 per cent. |
| Labour with double shifts and women's lower wages etc. | 7 per cent. |
| Japanese Rebate on Yarn exported about | 5 per cent. |
| Cheaper Freights, low rate of interest etc. | 2 per cent. |
| Total advantage over India | 53 per cent. |
| Less loss by exchange on Indian Cotton used in manufacture of cloth and yarn shipped to India | 10½ per cent. |
| Japan's clear advantage | 42½ per cent |

It is said that the cloth and yarn that is shipped to us from Japan contains only half Indian cotton mixed with other kind of cotton, but even if after enquiry it is proved that she exports the whole of our own cotton manufactured in the stuff she exports to us, the advantage she has against our mills is at least 32 per cent. To put India at least on an equal or fair basis for competition, we must have on our statute book at once an Act passed, called "Safeguarding of Indian Industries Act" which would enable us to combat unfair competition from any country and not only Japan. In the present case to meet the competition effectually, I think it is necessary to impose against Japan an additional "Safeguarding Duty" of 40 per cent. on all Yarn and cloth of counts 40's and under. This special and additional duty to be adjusted by notification by Government of India under the Act as exchange and other circumstances vary, from time to time. We had imposed similar safeguarding or "Countervailing" duties on sugar in the past against countries which had "most-favoured-nation" treaties with Great Britain, without any complaint on their part, and I see no raeson that by our so doing Japan has any cause to complain. Enquiry by the Tariff Board is not needed, as our mill do not want any Bounty or discriminating Protection. As regards the annoymous complaints of mismanagement on the part of some black sheep in our Mill Industry, we cannot punish all mills for the misdeeds of a few even if the allegation can be substantiated. The shareholders have their remedies through the Courts.

The Safeguarding of Industries Act, and the Countervailing Duty may give some relief to our mill industry, but we must prove the entire cause of the present continuous trade slump peculiar to almost *all* trades. Previously, before the War, a single favourable monsoon brought out the Ryot as a prominent buyer and this fact was promptly reflected in the markets for Indian and foreign cloths.

But after the War, after four consecutive good monsoons, all trades, importers, dealers are complaining of continuous slump, and the goods that appear on Customs statistics as imported are warehoused, or are accumulating with importers, banks, and dealers. Because goods do not move into consumption, money is scarce, high rates of interest prevail, and there is no confidence which would induce our dealers to place orders for future deliveries which is an essential feature of our Indian import trade. The cause is to be sought in.

Before the War, that is, in 1913, we had no complaint of a general trade slump, and if we compared the purchasing power of the rupee in 1913 with that of the rupee in 1921-1925, we shall find that the purchasing power of the rupee has since deteriorated from sixteen to only *seven* annas, so far as internal prices are concerned. Government's exchange and currency policy are so manipulated that it has played havoc with the trade and commerce of the country. The Finance Member may show a replete treasury with artificial manipulation of exchange and currency, but this prosperity has been the death knell of trade generally. Importers and the various businesses are supported by the annual wealth created by the labour of agriculturists and a good monsoon, and if Government impoverishes that dumb producer of wealth, his poverty will ultimately redound on all the trades and businesses of India, as is the case now. Yet, Government by its short-sighted policy of exchange at 1s. 6d. instead of 1s. 4d has reduced the earnings of the ryot's rupee to only 14 annas, which is a back door tax of 12-1/2 per cent. on the agriculturists income. Then after reducing his income by 12-1/2 per cent., you take by your currency policy a further toll of 37 per. cent. by withdrawing Gold from circulation, thereby debasing the *token rupee* to the value of its intrinsic silver contents, viz., just 10 annas. The Sowcars, the Marwaris, and the Banias will assess the rupee at its true evalue, viz., 10 annas, as a medium of exchange for commodities at internal price levels, and that is really what is happening now. Otherwise I cannot account for the disappearance of the ordinary purchases made by the ryot after a good monsoon, and which has crippled and paralysed trade generally. Even a Finance Minister cannot play with the laws of economics. Its retribution is with us now. Ordinary trade conditions are disorganised in times of War, and it brought to some a temporary prosperity, and cost of living rose. To meet extra expenditure a war and its effects ring about, taxes were increased, but after seven years of peace we have not thought of returning to normality and of reducing expenses of Government. The import duties were raised from 3½ per cent. to 11 for cloth, and from 5 to 15 pert cent. for other necessities of life, which we have unfortunately to import from abroad. Are they going to be made permanent? We have all yet to learn that in times of bad trade, we must curtail our expenditure instead of increasing it. If the trade and commerce is good, we can afford extra expenditure, otherwise people and Government have to practise rigid economy. There is a limit to taxation and to the ability of the Indian agriculturist to pay in proportion to his *per capita* wealth. Our exports during the past four years have not been less than the figures of 1913 on an average, yet we see no improvement in trade. We must undo the mischief, and revert to gold currency at 1s. 4d. and restore the rupee's purchasing power to its pre-war level, and stop despoiling the ryot by the 12½ per cent. tax on his exports, and protect our industries by enacting "Safeguarding Indian Industries Act," to begin with.

Depreciation of Rupee's Purchasing Power.

| | Loss. |
|---|---|
| Loss on every sovereigns worth of produce exported, royt receives at exch. 1/6d. Rs. 13/3 instead of Rs. 15 at exch. 1/4 | 12½ per cent. |
| With gold currency withdrawn, the rupee's worth as a medium of exchange for commodities at internal price level is its silver contents, viz., 10 annas equal to a loss of | 37 per cent. |
| Increase in inter prices and consequent decrease of purchasing power by import duties being raised on cloth from 3½ to 11 per cent. equal to 7½ per cent. on other necessities of life from 5 to 15 per cent. equal to 10 per cent., that is an average increase of 8¾ per cent. equal to a loss of | 8½ per cent. |
| Total loss of rupee's purchasing power | 58 per cent. |

This means that the rupee can now buy only *seven* annas' worth of commodities. This requires a drastic reformation for everybody's sake.

I have endeavoured to show that it is not the mill industry alone that suffers, but the trade of India as a whole, and if we adopt means to ameliorate trade generally, all adequate steps must be taken without delay. We have been waiting four years for trade to improve, and we cannot live on nothing, and cannot go on paying heavy taxation, if we do not earn enough to pay them without impairing our trade and industries.—Yours, etc.

TEXTILE MERCHANT.

# POLICE COURTS.

## ALLEGED ILLICIT POSSESSION OF FIREARMS.

Rahimtoola Mahomed was put up before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of illicit possession of firearms, and remanded into police custody.

A police jemadar of the G. I. P. Railway Police, who put him up alleged that a six-chambered "Webly Mark VI" and six cartridges were found on the person of the accused. The accused was searched by the Excise men on his getting down from a train on Saturday and handed over to the Railway Police.

The accused was stated to have said to the policeman that he was a servant of Capt. Dugdale of the Machine Gun School, Ahmednagar.

The accused was remanded into police custody till the 13th instant.

## THEFT OF BRANDY CASES.

Mr. Dhunjibhoy Cowasji, godown-keeper in the employ of Messrs. D. C. Oomrigar and Co., reports to the police theft of 13 cases of brandy valued at Rs. 690 from his godown at Baroda Street on Sunday last. The police investigations show that the thieves had effected entrance by removing two iron bars of the rear window.

# MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

## WHO WILL BE RETURNED BY MERCHANTS' CHAMBER?

There was brisk voting at the Indian Merchants' Chamber for electing a member to the Municipal Corporation. Mr. G. B. Trivedi had retired early and the contest lay between Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and Mr. K. M. Ramji. In the afternoon to all appearances Mr. Jamnadas was leading, but as the voting is by ballot, none can say for certain now as to who has got more votes. But Mr. Jamnadas' rival is not faring as well as was expected by his supporters.

EUROPEAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The European Chamber of Commerce had only one candidate, Mr. H. J. Davis, and he was declared duly elected.

MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Mill-Owners' Association have sent in Mr. H. P. Mody the leader of the Progress Party to the Corporation.

# HOCKEY AT POONA.

## AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

### AN EXCITING GAME.

POONA, Feb. 7.

Two games were played this evening in Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, one between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Poona Rifles A. F. I. and the other between the 16th Bde. R. F. A. and the Sholapur Riy. Institute. The first was undoubtedly the attraction of the evening and a large crowd lined the ground to witness it. The Rifles began well a good run the end of which saw MacIntyre in possession near the goal. He passed across to O'Brien who netted the ball. The Gymkhana then began playing a better game and for the next quarter of an hour about held their own though the A. F. I. backs were more than a match for the Bombay forwards. At length McKenzie got possession and by some good individual play got past James and then beat the goalie with a dribble. The same player made another fine run which the Bombay goalie ran out to meet, but was again passed by a hot shot. At half time the Rifles were leading by 3 goals to love.

With the re-start the Rifles again attacked and after one failure Tyrrell added the fourth goal. A nice run by Bombay gave Nickol an opening of which he took advantage, but was given off-side, and the goal did not materialise. The Gymkhana next forced a corner, but the ball was cleared. The Rifles at length relieved the pressure and MacIntyre by a good run got within shooting distance and scored with a high shot. Both sides were awarded a short corner, the Gymkhana, however, failed to score, but O'Brien sent in the sixth goal for the A. F. I. The Rifles next made a succession of raids on the Gymkhana charge, but the goalie rose equal to the occasion. Just before the end MacIntyre added the seventh goal and O'Brien another a minute before the whistle sounded.

Score:—

Poona Rifles A. F. I. ..... 8 goals.
Bombay Gymkhana ..... Nil.

The other game between the Sholapur Railway Institute and 16th Bde. R. F. A. ended in favour of the former by 3 goals to one after fairly level but not exciting game.

# TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

## PRESIDENCY CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The following are the results of the matches played Monday:—

GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES:—(1) R. S. Raja Iyer beat Sunderam, 8—6, 6—4. (2) Doss beat B. H. Khardekar, 8—6, 7—5. (3) Prince Ghanashyamsinghji beat N. R. Soman, 6—0, 6—2. (4) J. W. Harvey beat M. M. Nadkarni, 6—0, 6—3. (5) D. V. Vartak beat Mehta, 6—3, 6—1. (6) A. C. Pereira beat R. B. Tilak, 6—0, 6—0.

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES:—(7) Kati and Suvarna beat Anandji Kanji and Wagh, 6—4, 6—1. (8) Puthkote and Doss beat Koiottur and Nadkarni, 6—4, 6—4.

MIXED DOUBLES:—(9) Mrs. Row and Wagle beat Mrs. Lace and Bhagvat 6—4, 7—5, 6—2.

LADIES' SINGLES:—(10) Mrs. Cooper beat Miss Hyam, 6—3. 6—1.

TO-DAY'S FIXTURE.

Hindu Gymkhana:—Court No. 1 (4 p.m.) Prince Ghanashyamsinghji vs. R. S. Raja Iyer, followed by Okasaki and Noguchi vs. Kati and Suvarna.

Court No. 2, (3-45 p.m. R. Puthkote and Doss vs. Power and Khardekar, followed by U. D. Rangrao vs. J. W. Harvey, followed by Pereira vs. A. A. A. Fyzee.

Court No. 3 (4 p.m.) B. S. Chalam vs. D. B. Vartak followed by Sanghani and Velkar vs. Bhagvat and S. S. Desai.

# UNIVERSITY AT POONA.

## SENATE APPROVES COMMITTEES RECOMMENDATION

The Committee of the Senate of the University of Bombay resumed consideration on Monday evening on the report of the Committee on University Reform and took up for discussion the question of additional universities in the Bombay Presidency. The University Reform Committee in their report had stated that after careful consideration they had finally decided to create four Universities in the Presidency, viz:—Maharashtra, Gujerat, Karnatak and Sind. In arriving at this decision two considerations weighed heavily with the Committee, viz.:—(1) The belief that there was need of a wider diffusion of higher education throughout the Presidency and that the need of developing interest in the study of local culture, literature, history and conditions of life and they felt that this could best be done by local Universities; after a lengthy discussion the Vice-Chancellor put the question to the vote whether they wanted a University for Maharashtra at Poona and it was carried by a large majority. The next point put to the vote was whether they wanted a unitary or affiliated and teaching University at Poona without Engineering and Agricultural colleges and the House threw off the first part of the proposition and carried with a large majority the latter part of the resolution.

The Senate then adjourned till 5-45 p.m. to-day.

# ANTI MALARIA CAMPAIGN.

## CORPORATION GRANTS RS. 47,000.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Monday, Mr. Joseph Baptista presiding.

CONTRIBUTION TO PAREL RESCUE HOME.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Vicar General and Administrator of the Archdiocese of Bombay asking that the Corporation's contribution of Rs. 3,000 per year to St. Catherine's Rescue Home, Parel, might be continued this year.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram moved that the consideration of the item be postponed till after the consideration of the budget.

Mr. K. F. Nariman did not know why this particular institution should be left out while they had made grants to others. The contribution paid by the Corporation to this institution was a good investment in the interests of the health of the city, and the institution was helping all women without distinction of caste and creed. It had reformed many women and given some of them employment. He moved, since there was a provision of Rs. 2,000 only in the Budget, that that sum be granted at once and he gave notice of an amendment for an increase of Rs. 1,000 in the estimates.

Sir V. A. Dabholkar seconding bore out Mr. Nariman's statements.

The amendment was agreed to.

BUDGET ESTIMATES.

The consideration of budget estimates on the expenditure side was then taken up, and Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot moved that a sum of Rs. 10,000 be granted for anti-malarial measures.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla moved an amendment that the sum be increased to Rs. 25,000.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved that the provision be increased to Rs. 47,000. He said almost every single family in the city was suffering from malaria of a very virulent type, and every day it was increasing. He thought they should put down the disease by doing everything they could.

Dr. C. Fernandes complained that all the opposition to the increase of the sum for anti-malarial measures came from laymen and not doctors and it was not the doctors who wanted this disease to spread, as was stated by some. It was malaria which predisposed a person to the attacks of other diseases, and they must put it down.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji said even Rs. 47,000 was not enough for the purpose, as they would require two o rthree lakhs for stamping out malaria. What he wanted was that other public bodies in the city should co-operate with the Corporation in putting down malaria, as the Corporation could not do that work all alone.

Mr. R. S. Asavale thought the only remedy for stamping out this fever was to fill in all low-lying lands in the Island and then there would not be any need for this huge expenditure and large staff.

Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot said the Corporation's total expenditure on anti-malarial measures came to Rs. 93,000, and not Rs. 10,000 as stated by some members of the Corporation. He wanted other public bodies in the city like the Port Trust, Improvement Trust, etc., to contribute something towards the stamping out of malaria, and the Corporation alone should not bear the whole expenditure.

Dr. Viegas' amendment was adopted.

The Corporation then adjourned to Friday next.

# HUMANE EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Yesterday evening I saw at the Charni Road Gardens a Goanese boy attending a Catholic school at Tardev hitting and catching birds with a bow and arrow. He got hold of a bird, which happily escaped from his pocket. A few weeks ago several Eurasian youths were in the same Garden seen hitting doves with a tiny pistol. The keeper of the Garden should be instructed to prohibit injury to bird life by indiscreet youths who are frequently seen there for this purpose. The Government should by law forbid the manufacture and sale of bow and arrow and toy-pistols. Parents should not give these to their children to play with for the safety of children themselves. Some time ago two Parsi children at Karachi were playing with a toy-pistol. A stone from the pistol accidentally struck the eye of one of the children and the child eventually lost its eye. The Royal Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, 105, Jermyn Street, London, S.W.1. has published several pamphlets containing lessons in kindness to animals. May I suggest that school authorities here should introduce these pamphlets in the class curricula and thus inculcate in the mind of students the much-needed lesson in humane conduct towards the dumb creatures. If the boys learn to be kind to animals they will treat human beings with love.—Yours etc.,

X.

# BOMBAY BABY WEEK.

We are in the midst of a campaign to educate and awaken the citizens to their duty by the baby. The National Baby Week Exhibition, which Sir Leslie Wilson opens this evening, is a distinct improvement on its predecessors. And if the care and attention devoted upon getting an attractive and instructive Show by the organisers, were an indication of the mind of the citizens that they would not tolerate any more conditions that make up for infant mortality, then both the Baby and the city deserve to be congratulated.

# NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormasji and Co., Frere Road, Fort).

MAY.

8th February, 1926.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 19.77 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 19.77 |
| Difference | unchgd |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 19.70 |
| Difference | —.07 |

## LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road, Bombay).

MAY.

8th February, 1926.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 10.21 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 10.22 |
| Difference | ×.01 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 10.16 |
| Difference | —.05 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Khandi Closing Rate | Rs. 353-4-0 |
| Sewri Closing | Rs. 353-4-0 |

# NEW COUNCIL OF STATE MEETS.

## VICEROY TO ADDRESS TO-DAY

DELHI, Feb. 8.

The President and members of the Council of State as reconstituted as the result of the recent general election were sworn in to-day, the ceremony lasting about half an hour. Altogether forty-three members, both elected and nominated, including Swarajists took the oath in the following order:—

H. E. Sir William Birdwood, Sir Mahomed Habibullah, Mr. S. R. Das, Mr. Abbott, Sir Charles MacWatt, Raja Sir Harnam Singh, Mr. Bell, Sir Arthur Froom, Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Sir Charles Todhunter, Mr. D. T. Chadwick, Mr. McWatters, Mr. J. H. Crerar, Mr. A. H. Ley, Mr. J. P. Thompson, Mr. J. A. Richey, Mr. G. S. Khaparde, Sardar Charanjit Singh, Nawab Sayyad Mahomed Mehr Shah, Mr. K. C. Roy, Moulvi Abdul Karim, Mr. Emerson, Syed Mahomed Padshah Sahib Bahadur, Mr. P. C. Desikachari, Moulvi Golam Mostafa Choudhry, Seth Govind Das (in Hindi), Mr. Hubback, Mr. Shah Muhamad Zubair, Mr. Anugraha Narayan Sinha, Mr. Mahendra Prasad, Dewan Tek Chand, Sir Umar Hayat Khan, Raja Nawab Ali Khan, Pandit Shyam Behari Misra, Syed Ali Nabi, Rai Bahadur Nalinath Seth, Mr. Suhrawardy, Mr. Likenath Mukherjee, Mr. Ali Baksh Mahomed Hussain, Mr. Haroon Jafer, Mr. Hotson, Dr. U. Rama-Rau and Mr. V. Ramdas Pantulu.

After the swearing-in ceremony was over the Secretary, Mr. Spence, laid on table Bills passed by the Legislative Assembly, namely, the Bill to amend the Criminal Procedure Code, 1898, the Lunacy Act Amendment Bill, the Bill regarding powers of the Small Cause Courts about attachment of immoveable property, the Madras Civil Courts Act Amendment Bill, the Guardians and Wards Act Amendment Bill and the Trading Taxation Bill.

The President then adjourned the Council till to-morrow when the Viceroy will address the House arriving there in State.—A. P.

# MR. ANEY'S SUCCESSOR IN ASSEMBLY.

## MR. R. DESHMUKH RETURNED UNOPPOSED.

AMRAOTI, Feb. 7.

Mr. S. K. Durani, having withdrawn, Mr. Ramrao Deshmukh, has been, to-day, declared elected to the Legislative Assembly, for the Berar Constituency, the seat rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. M. S. Aney.—A. P.

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# The Bombay Chronicle.

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*ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR.*

*Lengthy communications, except in very special circumstances, will not be accepted. Brevity is the strongest recommendation.*

*The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications, unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.*

*TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1926*


## A NEW OFFENSIVE.

The woes of the workers of Bombay seem to be unending. Hardly have they recovered from the effects of their recent protracted strike than a new and insidious offensive has been launched threatening their standard of life. It is notorious that, though the wages of the mill-workers are higher than they were before the war, the benefit of the increase, thanks to the abnormal rise in rents and the cost of living, has not gone to him. In view of the fact that before the War the worker received not a living but a starvation wage, his economic condition now can hardly be said to be so satisfactory as to enable him to meet the minimum human needs of himself and his family. It was the realisation of this fact which prompted him to carry on, with determination, his last memorable fight against any reduction of his wages. His triumph was also the triumph of the mill-owner who secured the suspension of the Excise Duty.

There is no doubt that but for the determined stand made by the strikers the Duty would not have been suspended. Having, therefore, by the sacrifice and sufferings of the workers attained what they had long vainly agitated for, it would be both ungenerous and callous on the part of any millowner to attempt to lower their wages on the pretext of the present depression in the industry. Such an attempt is, unfortunately, being made. Three weeks after the termination of the general strike, the Management of the Khatau Makanji Mill, which employs 2,200 men, decided to cut the wages of both the piece-workers and fixed-wage-earners by 6.5 per cent—a decision which was an inexcusable breach of the distinct understanding arrived at when the strike ended. The workers were told *orally* about the proposed reduction in the rates of piece-workers, mostly weavers, the plea for the reduction being that the rates obtaining in this mill are higher than those obtaining in other mills. On December 23, the workers of the Mill, who, we are glad to note, have organized themselves into a Union, met and passed a resolution asking the Management to give a *written* notice of their decision. To this the reply given was, a notice to close down the Mill from this month. Towards the end of January, the Management put up another notice cancelling the previous one and announcing that the mill would continue to work on reduced rates alleged to have been agreed upon by the workers as a result of a compromise between them and the Management. The workers in a meeting held on January 27, challenged the statement about the compromise which was subsequently contradicted by Mr. Bakhle in the Press. On January 30, at the invitation of the Agents, Mr. Bakhle saw them and asked them to delete all reference to the compromise in their notice to be put up on February 1. The Agents agreed to this and also to Mr. Bakhle's request to delete that portion of the notice which said that the workers, who presented themselves on February 1, would be considered as having accepted the cut. The position, therefore, now is that the cut of 6.5 per cent. has come into operation but the workers are free to take any action they like. They are, in fact, determined not to accept the cut and they expressed their determination in a meeting held on the 4th instant. There are cogent reasons justifying this determination. The rates of piece-workers and the fixed-wages differ in all mills. Hence there is no basis for a valid comparison of the rates and wages in one mill with those in another. It is obvious that, in the absence of a standard wage ensuring a decent livelihood to the workers, a cut accepted in this way may encourage a tendency on the part of the Agents of this mill and others to bring down the rates to those obtaining in the worst mill. It is true that the rates prevailing in the Khatau Makanji Mill are a little higher, but the aggregate monthly wages earned are not higher than those earned by workers in other mills owing to the fact that this mill deals in finer counts.

We have referred at some length to the dispute between the Agents of the Khatau Mill and their employees because the issue involved in it is of a far-reaching character and, however it is settled, it will vitally affect the economic position and security of Bombay's mill-workers. The average earning of a mill-worker in Bombay still falls short of what, considering the abnormal cost of living in the City, should ensure the satisfaction of the minimum needs of a self-respecting citizen. The efforts of all those who are interested in this welfare should, therefore, be directed towards levelling up rather than levelling down his earnings. Apart from this all-important consideration, the Agents of the Khatau Makanji Mill have no justification, in view of the terms on which the general strike ended, for reviving the question of reducing the wages. If those terms have any meaning, the question of reduction of wages cannot be re-opened for a considerable time, and the financial difficulties facing any mill must be overcome by economies in other directions.

## A CRUEL BETRAYAL.

The proceedings of the School Boards' Conference which met in this city on Saturday and Sunday last have brought into lurid light the difficulties attendant upon a rapid and effective spread of primary education in this Presidency. The representatives of the primary education school boards were able to give their experience of the working of the Primary Education Act IV of 1923, a measure which was expected to accelerate the progress of primary education and make it easy for the local bodies to inaugurate schemes to work it on a large scale. But as the President of the Conference, Mr. Jamshed Mehta of Karachi, who has had an intimate knowledge of the working of the Act by the Karachi Municipality, pointed out in his address the financial aspect of the burden laid upon the local bodies under the Act of 1923 was not yet adequately realised. The Act has failed to encourage private educational efforts, and the aided school has a hard time of it. As Mr. Mehta says, "the result of a provision of a maximum yearly grant of Rs. 12 per pupil was either to get all private schools closed or to make them thoroughly inefficient. Each pupil cost from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per head and if the Act was put into force all aided schools would be closed up." We can understand how many Local Boards and Municipalities have been unable to bring the Act into operation because they feel they are unable to bear the financial responsibility.

Apart from the incompleteness of the curriculum in primary schools, which leaves the village boy with a smattering of knowledge ill-adapted to local conditions, the great difficulty in the way of primary education is the poverty of the teachers. Good men cannot possibly be obtained until the teachers' salaries are revised, and we wonder what has been preventing the Bombay Government from sanctioning the Sathe-Paranjpye scheme, which has been discussed thread-bare. The assurance given at the Conference by the Government Education Inspector for the Bombay Division that Government would have no objection if local bodies gave the extra pay to teachers by raising money themselves, indicates a cruel betrayal of peoples' hopes in this Presidency. The general expectation has been that the Government would be able to fix the ratio of their contribution to local bodies much higher than they now appear to regard as satisfactory. The Association of School Boards, which the Conference brought into being, ought to tackle Government on this point.

## Notes of the Day.

### A Warning.

We should like to warn our legislators against the attempt made in a circular of the Bombay Government in the Legal Department to persuade them to consent to the postponement of the next Council elections to the summer of 1927. According to the circular this is to be done in the interests of the rural voters, because in October and November "rains are still high, nullahs full, and rice lands still under water." The idea will no doubt be taken up by other Provincial Governments. The popular representatives, however, ought not to forget that the coincidence of the postponement of their elections would, in fact, foil the Swarajist idea of bringing the legislature to a standstill by March 1927. If the interests of the rural voters have now made such a sudden appeal to the authorities, it is not only out of fair sympathy for them. The difficulties of going to the poll in country districts will be far less by the end of November. Why is there this anxiety for postponement until after March?

### Will they Abstain?

According to the Cape Town correspondent of "The Daily Telegraph", the South African Government will not very probably be represented at the coming Imperial Conference in October next in London. Their attitude appears to be that the South African administration has no concern with the Locarno Pact and should not add to its existing obligations as a member of the League of Nations. But there is another reason for the abstention. Hertzog and his colleagues are not anxious to take part in any discussions about their treatment of the Indian question, and there is every likelihood that the Conference will consider that question and call upon South Africa to explain its position. Refusal to participate in the deliberations of the Conference will certainly look like an obstinate disregard of India's protest against the Anti-Asiatic legislation and a warning to the other members of the Conference not to interfere. But will South Africa be so obstinate?

### The Process of Galvanisation.

The Senate of the Bombay University did well in turning down the proposal to appoint a full-time Rector. We all want University reform, but we do not want reforming energy to saddle the University with the burden of financing a post the capital expenditure upon which was going to be ten lakhs. A member of the Senate complained very rightly that what was wanted was not a Rector but "galvanising" the Syndicate into action. If the Senate cannot supervise effectively the doings of its own executive, it is its own fault and it would be money wasted to have an officer to look after the executive work of the University on the ground that the Senate is unable to compel the Syndicate to take a keener interest in the affairs of the University. Such an officer is bound to be an autocrat. In fact in the proposal before the Senate he was put down to be an ex-officio member and chairman of the Syndicate, the Senate and the Academic Council. This would have meant a negation of democratic government in the University.

### Unwise Decision.

The Senate at the same meeting, however, took the unwise step of reversing, by a very narrow majority, its own previous decision regarding the establishment of a Faculty of Oriental Learning. Last year it decided to institute this Faculty and asked the Syndicate to prepare a scheme for the purpose. The decision was not taken too soon in view of the urgency of stimulating interest in the study of Oriental languages which are the repositories of both the Hindu and Muslim cultures. And now while the scheme is being considered by the Syndicate, the Senate upsets the whole arrangement. Such inconsistency hardly betrays an adequate sense of responsibility or due respect for Oriental learning.

### The Trusteeship Theory.

Thus Lt.-Col. Sir Arnold Wilson at a meeting of the Central Asian Society, held in mail week said:

*"We are trustees not only for the Arabs but also for the nations of Europe and Asia which accept our ideas and our civilisation, and do not agree with those of Russia. Russia may or may not enlist another nation, but I am sure that Europe, Japan, China, India, and Arabia are far too attached to the rights of the individual to live his own life and have his own religion ever to accept the tenets of Bolshevism willingly."*

Or of British imperial or French militarism either.

### Liberalism's Debit Account

The New York "Nation" enumerates the following debit items in 1925's account with Liberalism:—

To the war in the Riff and the participation of American fliers therein.
,, the French war in Syria and the destruction of priceless monuments in the shelling of Damascus.
,, the Shanghai massacre and the landing of American, British, and Japanese marines in Shanghai and elsewhere.
,, the continuance of Mussolini's murderous despotism in Italy, and his unceasing destruction of personal and public liberties in that country.
,, the thousands of political prisoners rotting in jail in almost every country of the world.
,, the continuance of Horthy's dictatorship and the suppression of all liberal thought in Hungary.
,, the defeat of the MacDonald Government in Great Britain.
,, the horrors in Bulgaria.

To this list one may add the continuance of Britain's "non-violent" despotism in India.

### A Crying Evil

The Secretary of Agriculture in the United States declares in a recent statement that the aggregate production per person engaged in agriculture in America has gone up by 25 per cent. since 1900. He attributes the increase chiefly to scientific research in three fields and its practical application to agriculture. The invention of labour saving machinery, successful experiments in plant-breeding and the discovery of more effective methods of checking animal diseases and fungus growth have been of immense economic benefit to American agriculture. In India not one of these three scientific fields of research is of any really profitable application, unless the size of the holdings in rayatwari tracts is prevented from further sub-division. The fragmentation of holdings is a crying evil in this province as well as in Madras. When are the Bombay Government going to bring in the measure to prevent such fragmentation? It is long overdue.

### A New Direction.

"If they wanted to hold their own in the world competition, they must give new direction to their educational efforts." This admirable sentiment occurred in the speech which the Maharaja of Baroda made at the banquet given to him by the Sardars of the State. We regret to note, however, that with respect to the efforts he himself made in introducing the vernacular as the medium of instruction the Maharaja was very pessimistic. We are not aware that his efforts have been such an unqualified failure as he thinks. The idea of having an additional University in the Presidency has also not appealed to him. His Dewan wants him to establish one at Baroda, but this cultured Prince is afraid that "it would only be an imitation and a copy of the existing University in the Presidency." We do not know why it should be. It is entirely in the Maharaja's hands to prevent the imitation and the copy. We are confident he can easily get together at Baroda a body of experts to start a teaching University on improved lines.

## CARE OF FIRST OFFENDER.

BY FREE LANCE.

It was a pleasure to see the Governor and the Chief Justice give a leading support to the movement on behalf of the first offender at a public meeting in Bombay. But one cannot help smiling at the utter futility of such meetings for attaining the object in view. One must remind these two good men and true that what is at present happening is precisely to reverse of what they are trying to achieve and those who know will never wonder at it. Who so much as cares for the stray voice of these great officials as against the voice of the subordinate ones, many of whom are devoid of any feelings towards such offenders and command the subordinate judiciary to inflict heavy punishment by way of offering correctives for the improvement of these misguided offenders! To them the improvement and winning over of this class of culprits is out of the question and the principle which guides them is "once lost always lost."

### Magistrates and the Law.

If the Government are really keen, they ought first to train their subordinate judicial officers in the science of criminology and show them by preparing statistics that deterrent punishments have not tended to decrease crime, but have acted contrariwise! What lawyer defending the first offender does not know his difficulty in advancing his persuasive arguments to lead the learned worships to condescend to act in the spirit of the law laid down!

It is now some years since Section 562 was incorporated in the Criminal Procedure Code giving these benefits to the first offender and these benefits have again been enlarged upon in the same section, but the judiciary has not yet fully grasped or imbued the correct spirit of the section. Although the present-day magistrates do not give the same amount of trouble as did their predecessors in the past, it is still there. The magistrates still make bones over the question of the acceptance of the security or when there is no security they will not let the man off in these circumstances easily. They cannot realise that they should stretch a hand freely to save the man however bad he may be by not making him worse by sending him to jail and thus contaminating him with the company of criminals.

### An Eye-opener.

It is well-known that some of the District Magistrates find fault with the judiciary for inflicting light punishment. The result of such opinion naturally is that the magistrates are more anxious to punish a man heavily than to let him off. It is well-known that poor workmen, who go astray by drink, for instance, are brought up by the police to court and when formerly a few annas were inflicted as fine now one sees them mulcted if so many rupees. Whatever may be the dictation of the District Magistrate, have the subordinate magistrates ever given a thought to the fact that the man's condition in life is such as to make it impossible for him to find the fine inflicted? He must either borrow or steal to comply with the demand or in the alternative go to jail. These are only a few instances to show in what direction the wind is blowing. Has any politician examined the figures and compared as to what these fines in courts now-a-days amount to as compared with what the amount was a little while ago? The result will be an eye-opener to these two good men and true at the head of affairs. The District Magistrate in his judicial capacity orders punishment to be severe and in his capacity as a Revenue Officer is only too glad to see the coffers fill up even though it be from such a contaminated source.

The Governor and the Chief Justice must not rest on their oars after saying the right things, but they must see that orders are issued to the effect that it is the right of every first offender to demand this human privilege, that the magistrates must not make him or his lawyer plead for it, but grant it unasked even in cases where the man is not able to get a "proper security." The law has made even a desirable change authorising the magistrates to let such offenders off with a warning, but how many of them put it in practice?

If the Governor and the Chief Justice will send down their opinion in writing to the subordinate judiciary and order them to act on it, then only can they be made to realise their responsibilities. If not the wise words of the Governor and the Chief Justice will be as futile as those written on sand.

## TRIFLES.

The office-astrologer asserts that Sir George Buchanan will be shortly engaged by Lord Lloyd to dig in the Sudanese desert and build a reservoir to be called Lloyd's Hole, about as big as the Back Bay. The two schemes may be worked on a complementary basis, sand from the Sudan being exchanged for water from the Back Bay. Estimates are being made by experts; as for money and contracts, well, we may trust to Lord Lloyd's famous "driving power," and expect them to go the usual way.

* * *

Responsive Co-operators have caused confusion in more ways than one. Take the question of their name and nativity. In the Central Provinces they are inclined to call themselves Independent Swarajists, but it does not bring out their characteristic eagerness to respond. We must call them by a name that advertises their responsiveness.

* * *

"Swarajya" of Madras roundly calls them "Responsives," turning the adjective into a noun. We have occasionally, as also respectfully, addressed them as "Responsivists." Some refer to them as R.C.'s forgetting the earlier connotation of Roman Catholics. One of them at least contends that they do not merely "respond" but they also "co-operate". I would have suggested a combination of "co-" and "-respondent," but then, there are all the troubles of life's hyphenation! Really they ought to have a simple little description of their simple little creed.

* * *

Abbreviations are often mischievously misleading. A dull-headed fellow reads "R.C." in the "Mahratta" as Rotten Cabal instead of Responsive Co-operator.

* * *

When the mail steamer arrives, passengers have to struggle through barricades of boxes and parcels. The problem of congestion can be solved if the business is handed over to the firm of passengers' agents who say in the course of their prospectus:—"We can send your luggage in all directions."

* * *

Here is a tip for our Corporators and Legislators. Joseph Chamberlain when he first entered the House of Commons spoke only once a month, and spent a fortnight in working up each speech. How different from our Bombay practice of orating on every possible subject as an *ex tempore* achievement and regretting it afterwards!

* * *

Signs over London's shops are often provocative of amusement, and there is a grim humour in a notice over the establishment of a "funeral furnisher" in Kensington. "You may telephone from here."

* * *

The following item appears in a Madras paper:—

PUBLIC MEETING IN SEVEN WELLS.

Be not startled, gentle reader, it is the name of a little place in the more parched regions of Madras.

* * *

Members of the British aristocracy are making themselves really useful. The Duke of Manchester, for example, has accepted a post in a film producing company.

* * *

Mamma: You did a very wicked thing in church. Do you know where little boys go who don't put their pennies in the plate?
Willie: Yes, mamma; to the pictures.

WAYFARER.

## A MORAL QUESTION.

### WILL S. AFRICA BREAK HER PLEDGED WORD?

### BISHOP OF NATAL'S STIRRING APPEAL.

LONDON, Feb. 8.

Durban.—The Bishop of Natal, preaching at St. Paul's, appealed to churchmen and Europeans generally to study the present Asiatic legislation for the purpose of forming opinion and using their influence to support what was right. The Bishop expressed his anxiety as to whether South Africa, without breaking her pledged word, could legislate on the lines proposed. India, he added, had kept, more than kept, her part of the Smuts-Gandhi agreement. It was upto each one of us to judge, by a study of the proposed legislation, whether if it became a law South Africa would be keeping her part. It was a moral question, and he appealed to all to act according to their conscientious convictions.—Reuter.

## CLASS AREAS BILL.

### COLONIAL-BORN INDIANS SUGGEST WITHDRAWAL.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Cape Town.—A mass meeting held under the auspices of the Colonial-born Indian Association passed a resolution to-day appealing to the Union Government to withdraw the Asiatic Bill and bring up a Bill in terms of the amendment proposed by Mr. Creswell in the Assembly on 2nd April, 1924, to the Class Areas Bill introduced by General Smuts' Government, the amendment being that the Select Committee should bring up a Bill in which shall be incorporated such provisions as would insist on the observation by the Asiatics of economic living standards that would prevent unfair competition with the European inhabitants of the Union.—Reuter.

## THE ASIATIC BILL.

### FIRST READING PASSED BY ASSEMBLY.

LONDON, Feb. 8.

Cape Town.—The Assembly passed the first reading of the Asiatic Bill by 81 votes to 10. A division was called by Mr. Alexander who briefly protested against the Bill on the ground that it proceeded on racial and class lines, and pointed out that Government had been requested to grant a Round Table Conference, but this reasonable request from a sister member of the League of Nations had been refused without adequate reason. There was no opportunity for discussing the matter, and they were faced with a cut-dried bill. Announcement of the figures was received with cheers.

The second reading of the Bill is set down for 22nd February.

General Smuts and other prominent members of the South African Party did not vote.—Reuter.

## MESSRS. GODFREY AND PATHER GO TO DELHI.

MADRAS, Feb. 8.

Messrs. Godfrey and Pather, members of the South Africa Indian Deputation, who have just completed their tour in Tamil Nadu and Andhradesa having received telegraphic message on Sunday intimating that they were rgently required in Delhi evidently to discuss the situation with Mrs. Naidu and other leaders in view of the recent passing of the Colour Bar Bill and the Union Health Act Amendment Bill left immediately for Delhi via Bombay.—A.P.

## "FENG IN COLLUSION WITH BOLSHEVIKS"

### WU-PEI-FU'S CRUSADE AGAINST REDS

LONDON, Feb. 8.

Hankow.—That Bolshevism should be treated as the issue of the moment is insisted in a circular issued by Wu-Pie-Fu denouncing Fengyuh Sieng as being secretly allied with Bolsheviks and urging a united front against the Reds.—Reuter.

## FLOODS DISLOCATE DESERT MAIL SERVICE.

LONDON, Feb. 8.

Baghdad.—The Naira Overland mail, which left Jerusalem on January 28th, arrived here on Saturday night, having spent ten days in the flooded desert. The journey normally occupies three days. Valuable assistance was given by the Air Force, which sent an aeroplane from Baghdad with food-supplies and armoured cars which continually patrol this route. The only lady passenger, wife of a British Officer in Baghdad, whom the Convoy leader describes as a cheerie member of the party, gave useful assistance in carrying stones to make a track in the worst sections of the route. The floods are unprecedented in three years' history of the desert mail.—Reuter.

## SOUTH AFRICAN SITUATION

### VICEROY MEETS PARTY LEADERS.

### GOVERNMENT SEEKING POPULAR SUPPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, Feb. 7.

The usual party meetings were not held to-day at Raisina, because the leaders' minds were exercised over the South African Indian problem. As promised by Mr. Bhore in the Assembly, the Government of India who have been in delicate negotiations with the Union Government have begun to take the leaders into confidence regarding the trend of correspondence and the developments that are taking place in South Africa. Urgent invitations were issued this afternoon from the Viceregal Lodge to Pandit Motilal Nehru and Lala Lajpat Rai of the Swaraj Party, Mr. Jinnah and Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar of the Independent Party, Sir Abdul Qayum who may be termed as the leader of a small section of Moslems and Sir Darcy Lindsay, the leader of the European non-officials. All of them responded to the invitation, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Lala Lajpat Rai having taken the permission of the Swaraj Party at an emergent meeting held for the purpose.

ANXIOUS FOR POPULAR SUPPORT

The interview lasted two hours and I learn that there were two members from the Government side as well. They were presumably Sir Alexander Muddiman and Sir Mahomed Habibullah. It was dinner time (8 p.m.) when the leaders were seen coming out of the Viceregal Lodge. The length of the interview would indicate certain developments in South Africa regarding which Lord Reading's Government were evidently anxious to fortify themselves with popular support. Could it have been in regard to leading evidence before the Select Committee of the Union Parliament against the Reservation of Areas Bill or was it any report from the Paddison Deputation. Such were the questions on everybody's lips at Raisina when the leaders were discussing with the Viceroy, but all doubts will probably be cleared to-morrow in the Assembly when Mr. Bhore has to face a volley of non-official interpellations about the present position and stage of the negotiations. Meanwhile, however, South Africa saw Pandit Motilal Nehru shaking hands with the Viceroy for the first time in the Viceregal Lodge.

The Swarajists were prominently absent from the Dinner party given by Sir Darcy Lindsay and Mr. Wilson in honour of the Hon. Mr. S. R. Das, the new Law Member, on Thursday.

Yesterday, the Swaraj Party agreed to Sir Howard Degville's proposal for the formation of an Indian branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association, but there were six dissentients, including Lala Lajpat Rai, and Mr. C. Doraiswami Iyengar.

TO DEFEAT SIR H. BUTLER'S GAME.

Mr. Madanjit of Burma is busy canvassing support for the resolution of Mr. Amaranath Dutt to be moved in the Assembly on Tuesday recommending to Government to bring in a Bill for the repeal of the non-Burman Offenders Expulsion Bill. He has seen almost every member and explained to them the depth of feeling in Burma, born among the Burmans and Indians, on Sir Harcourt Butler's game of separating Burma from India. The resolution stands second on the agenda and as the first resolution pleading for reduction of the postage rates is bound to be disposed of within an hour, the Burma question will be discussed at great length and the motion carried in spite of Government opposition. But Government will not bring in any legislation and so the non-officials are already drafting one which will be introduced and passed this session. In that case the attitude of the Council of State would be worth watching.

## PORTUGUESE INSURRECTION.

### LEADERS DEPORTED TO AZORES

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Lisbon.—The leaders of the recent short-lived insurrection have been conveyed to the Azores on board the steamer "Patrae Lopez".—Reuter.

## ATTACK ON SOVIET COURIERS

### INDIGNATION AGAINST LATVIAN GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Moscow.—An indignant chorus is chimed by the Soviet newspapers regarding the attack on the Soviet couriers in the Latvian territory. The papers say that eye-witnesses confirm the organised nature to the attack and point out that the assailants definitely sought out the couriers.

The "Izvestia" complains against the Latvian Government's official statement of the affair as an attempt to direct the course of the inquest on the courier who was killed along a previously planned false channel.—Reuter.

## OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

It is reported that Sardar Bahadur Sardar Mehtab Singh is standing for the seat in Council of State fallen vacant on account of Sardar Jogindra Singh being appointed Minister of Agriculture, Punjab.

# COLOSSAL COLLAPSE OF BACK BAY RECLAMATION.

## GOVERNMENT'S OBSTINATE POLICY.

## INSULT TO ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

### SIR LAWLESS HEPPER'S SCRUPLES.

The following is the full text of the report of the Minority of the Advisory Committee to the Development Directorate on the reference made to it by the Government of Bombay regarding the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme, a summary of which appeared in our yesterday's issue:—

We regret we cannot sign the Majority Report. We observe that the report registers the decision arrived at by Government without waiting for the opinion of the Special Committee. The Majority recommend "that the work on the sea-wall should be stopped at present, all efforts concentrated on the completion of blocks 1, 2 and 8 employing 2 trains of dry filling per day to supplement the dredging, first in block 8 until completion, and then in blocks 1 and 2." (Vide paragraph 10). We find that work on the sea-wall has stopped, and that dry filling of blocks 1, 2 and 8 has been in progress for some time supplemented by debris filling of blocks 1 and 2 with the material obtained from the Improvement Trust. Apart from the question of courtesy of confidence, this kind of intelligent anticipation undermines the utility of the Committee, and makes the whole procedure, more or less, farcical.

2. Seven voted for the majority report, including Mr. Reid, representing the Chamber of Commerce. Had he voted with the Minority, the majority would have become the minority. Considering Mr. Reid's draft report substantially accords with the views of the minority contained in paragraph 15 it appears desirable to us to quote the relevant part of Mr. Reid's draft report: "The members of the Special Committee find themselves unable to agree upon the recommendation that should be given to Government, but as they take a very serious view of the present state of the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme they consider it advisable in the interests of all concerned that Government appoint an entirely independent Committee consisting of say—

two or three Executive Ministers of Government;

two or three Members of the Legislative Council;

representatives of the Chamber, Indian Merchants, Millowners, Municipality, Improvement Trust, Military and Indian Marine,

with a view to representative recommendations being made to Government."

MAJORITY'S INITIAL MISTAKE.

3. It is true that, under the terms of reference, the Committee are to inquire into the activities of the Development Department, and to report to Government as to how far and in what directions, such activities should be continued or thoroughly eliminated. We regret that the Committee have not been able to enquire into the activities of the Development Department. We also feel that the Majority Report has put to narrow a construction on the terms of the reference. The Special Committee is not a Royal Commission constrained to keep strictly within the terms of the reference. As a matter of fact it has gone outside the terms of the reference in apportioning blame between the Government and Sir George Buchanan in paragraph 9 of the Report and in speculating about the jurisdiction of the Municipality over the reclaimed area in paragraph 21 of the Sub-Committee's report. The Committee would have exercised a wise discretion if it had explored the subject in all its ramifications. The Committee could then have produced a much more illuminating report for the information of Government and the Legislative Council and the edification of the tax-payer.

4. We are of opinion that Government were not justified in proceeding with the scheme without the sanction of the Legislative Council the moment they realised that the expert and amateurish advisers of Government had gone hopelessly astray in their calculation of the cost of the reclamation. The project sanctioned by Government in October 1922 was the reclamation of 1,145 acres to be completed in 5 years at the total cost amounting to Rs. 7,62,43,321 nett (Rs. 775 lakhs). It is now admitted that "the filling will take 4 times as long and cost 4 times as much" at the estimated "cost of the whole scheme at Rs. 11 crores and the date of completion 1944-45." (Vide paragraphs 2, 5 and 6 of the Sub-Committee's Report). The inefficiency of the dredgers was known during the working season of 1923-24 when "the actual output had been very considerably less" (vide ibid' paragraph 5). Admittedly, it has ever exceeded 25 per cent. of "the specified output" of the dredger. This accorded with the experience of the Port Trust whose dredgers were constructed by the same makers, Messrs. William Simons and Company of Renfrew and were "designed to dredge and discharge at the rate of 2,000 cubic yards per hour but never in practice attained that figure." We are told that the actual figure never exceeded 50 per cent. of the specified output. With such available data, the Directorate and the Government were not justified in neglecting to take the Council and the public into confidence and in maintaining the silence of the Sphinx.

A CAMOUFLAGE.

5. The report virtually recommends:—"Go on with the scheme at full speed. Reconsider the situation at the end of 1927-28 in the light of experience. Meanwhile provide for the liquidation of the inevitable dead loss." This is not the language used. It is concealed in camouflage. But there ought to be no difficulty in realising the true nature of the recommendation. The dredgers are to work at their highest point of efficiency. This is to be supplemented by "employing 2 trains of dry filling per day." It is only with this double activity that the "dredging in block 8 "will be approaching completion in 1927-28." What else could be done if the report had simply said: "Go on with full speed 'plus' dry filling." The liquidation is mentioned in paragraph 23 of the Sub-Committee's report. The figure is not mentioned, but on the most optimistic basis according to the majority it would vary from Rs. 281 lakhs to Rs. 369 lakhs.

6. We have a shrewd suspicion that the Directorate have made up their minds to abandon the original scheme as financially impractical. It is impossible for them to confess such a colossal collapse of their ambitious project. Moreover, such a confession would be an insurmountable obstacle in the underlying design of their present proposal. The underlying object is to complete the reclamation of Block No. 8 for the Military Department at the contracted price of Rs. 239.09 lakhs or 247 acres at the average rate of Rs. 20 per square yard, or Rs. 189 lakhs at less than Rs. 16 per square yard in terms of the present value (*i.e.*, in October 1925). The estimated cost according to the Directorate will be something between Rs. 19.48 and Rs. 21.20 per square yard. This is a very different story from the roseate picture drawn by the Directorate in the Report of 1921-22. Then they were confident that "that the total cost of the reclamation at the time of the transfer of land to the Military Department including interest will be Rs. 618 lakhs equivalent to Rs. 11 per yard and as the figures are believed to be an over-estimate, it is not in the least likely that Government will lose having fixed the cost price at Rs. 20. In any case Government will receive from the Military Department for the whole area about double of what the land will at the date cost them". All this has gone wrong. In all likelihood the Directorate would spend not Rs. 618 lakhs on the whole scheme but over Rs. 800 lakhs for completing blocks 1, 2 and 8 only.

7. The report recommends that "all efforts be concentrated on the completion of blocks 1, 2 and 8 employing 2 trains of dry filling per day to supplement the dredging, first in block 8 until completion, and then in blocks 1 and 2. That the question of continuing and completing the whole reclamation should be reconsidered in 1927-28 when the dredging in block 8 will be approaching completion". The dredging with dry filling in blocks 1 and 2 was not to commence before the end of 1927-28. It appeared therefore to be unnecessarily complicating matters by importing considerations concerning blocks 1 and 2 at present instead of relegating it to 1927-28. The light of experience may suggest the total abandonment of the incompleted scheme including blocks 1 and 2 at the end of 1927-28. It might upset all the combinations and permutations of statements I and II. It would have been reasonable to confine calculations to block No. 8 but unfortunately Government have decided and are actively going on with the reclamation of blocks 1, 2 and 8 instead of concentrating all dredging and dry-filling in Block No. 8 until completion. We do not know on what date Government came to the decision to proceed with blocks 1, 2 and 8 simultaneously.

NO CONFIDENCE IN FORECASTS.

8. We have no confidence whatever in the forecasts now submitted. A brief history of the scheme will justify our scepticism. The foreshore of Back Bay with its graceful curve, refreshing zephyrs and oceanic outlook is capable of conversion into the most beautiful "beauty spot" in the World with grand boulevards, marinas, parks and up-to-date amenities. The idea of reclamation has, therefore, survived, the shock of Share Mania, and was probably stimulated by the comparative cheapness of the Cuffe Parade. It appears that in January 1911 the Government of Bombay submitted a Reclamation scheme to the Government of India for sanction. "The Government of India replied on the 14th October 1911, and said that before any representation could be made to the Secretary of State they must be satisfied that the works would be reproductive, and for that purpose there were practically no data available. The Government of India did not wish to question the accuracy of the "skilled engineers" who had advised the Government of Bombay, but their "figures had not been placed" before the Government of India, and all that could be said on a general review of the case that "large estimates" of that type were particularly liable to be "exceeded" and that even in Bombay "experience of that type of reclamation" on an open sea front, was "limited." On the proposal that the scheme if undertaken, should be executed by "Government in preference to private agency" the Government of India were "not convinced" on the information

(Continued on next page)

## REJECTION OF BUDGETS.

### MRS. BESANT TO SUPPORT SWARAJISTS.

### PLAN TO MEET BRITAIN'S HOSTILE GESTURE.

BOMBAY, Feb. 8.

Dr. Besant has announced the policy she proposes to follow in India with regard to the Commonwealth of India Bill, now officially adopted by the Labour Party and placed on their list of bills. The Party will ballot for a day during the present session of Parliament, and it will be debated. If the bill be thrown out on the proposal for its second reading, Dr. Besant will propose that the Legislative Assembly and all Provincial Councils shall, as a response to this hostile gesture of Great Britain, reject the Budgets of their respective Provinces and of the Government of India.

Britain will have created a serious question between herself and India, the intolerable grievance of formally refusing her formal and precise demand for freedom. The constitutional answer to that is the refusal of supplies by the Central and Provincial Parliaments of India. It will be for the people of India to support their representatives by a widespread agitation, peaceful and universal. Such a struggle, as history shows, can have but one ending.—A.P.

## INDORE ENQUIRY.

### BAN ON PUBLIC MEETINGS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

INDORE, Feb. 4.

Since the publication of the communique of the Indian Government offering a Special Commission to enquire into His Highness the Maharaja Holkar's alleged connection with the attempted abduction of Mumtaz Begum and the murder of Bawla, public feeling in the Indore State has been deeply affected. Almost simultaneously an order seems to have been issued at Indore prohibiting public meetings of protest. The monster meeting held at Indore on the 20th January had appointed a deputation to wait on the Agent of the Governor-General and convey to him the resolutions of the meeting. It is reported that the A.G.G. has refused to receive the deputation.

An Urdu weekly of Delhi which has specialised in inventing canards about the States, taking advantage of the present difficult situation of Indore, has forecasted a tentative abdication of His Highness the Holkar and the appointment of Raja Sir Daya Kishan Kaul as Regent during the interregnum. Even one believes that Sir Daya Kishen's recent dramatic disappearance from the Patiala Durbar and the change of the constitution of the Patiala Government have had not a little to do with His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala's dissatisfaction with the character of Sir Daya Kishen's administration as Diwan of the State. It is considered altogether improbable that the present administration of Indore will, in any way, be disturbed during the enquiry. His Highness the Holkar will remain the Ruler of the State and its present government will continue.

Major Graham Pole, Pandit Rama Kant Malviya, Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru and Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyar are now at Indore.

## SUPERINTENDENT JEFFRIES. GOES TO DELHI.

### TO LAY PAPERS BEFORE COMMISSION

Although the personnel of the Commission which is to enquire into the alleged connection of the Maharaja Holkar of Indore with the abduction of Mumtaz Begum has not yet been announced, the Government of Bombay have already nominated Superintendent Jeffries, of Bombay City Police, who was largely responsible for the collection of evidence in Bawla murder case, to lead the prosecution before the commission. Mr. Jeffries who had returned to Bombay recently from Delhi has again gone to the capital with papers relating to the case to lay before the Commission.

## PERSONNEL OF COMMISSION.

CALCUTTA, Febry 7.

The "Bengalee" understands that the Commission appointed to investigate the alleged connexion of Indore with the Bawla Case will consist of the Maharajas of Patiala and Bikaner, Mr. Justice Rankin of Calcutta, Chief Justice Sir Grimwood Mears of Allahabad and Mr. J. P. Thomson.—F. P. I.

## HOLKAR'S CONFIDENCE IN BRITISH JUSTICE.

CALCUTTA, Febry 8.

The Indore correspondent of the "Servant" writes that some prominent gentlemen of Indore went to Maharaja Holkar and expressed their deep anxiety at the disquieting news published in the papers.

The Maharaja seemed quite hopeful and replied in an assertive tone that he had full confidence in British justice and everything good would come of it.—F. P. I.

## DAMASCUS RAIDED BY "BANDITS"

LONDON, Feb. 8.

Paris.—A message from Beirut says that 10 bandits have been killed, 15 wounded and two have been captured following a raid by 150 bandits who entered Damascus whereupon French tanks attacked them. There were no casualties on the French side.—Reuter.

## CONTEMPT OF COURTS BILL

### PASSED BY ASSEMBLY.

### INDEPENDENTS VOTE WITH GOVERNMENT.

DELHI, Feb. 8.

The Contempt of Court Bill was passed by the Assembly by 63 votes to 27. Sir Alexander Muddiman announced the acceptance of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee and the House which had a majority of the Independents voted with Government.

The Assembly has rejected by fifty votes to forty-nine votes the provision of Rs. 37,000 to extend the Lee concessions to officers of Company Railways, G. I. P. and E. I., with effect from 1st April, 1924, these having already been extended to officers on the State railways.—A. P.

### PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

DELHI, Feb. 8.

The Legislative Assembly reassembled this morning. The agenda consisted of official business including the final reading of the Contempt of Courts Bill, railway supplementary demands for grants and the Trade Union Bill. Attendance both in the House and in public galleries was fair. Mrs. Naidu was in the Distinguished Visitors' Box.

The President read a message from the Governor-General announcing the following dates in connection with the Railway Budget which will be presented in both Houses on 18th February:—General discussion in the Council of State on 20th, general discussion in the Legislative Assembly on 22nd, voting for demands will take place in the Legislative Assembly on February 23rd, 24th, 25th and 26th.

CONTEMPT OF COURTS BILL.

The House then took up discussion on the motion of Sir Alexander Muddiman, that the Contempt of Courts Bill as amended be passed.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar in opposing the bill made it clear that when his party agreed to take the Bill to a Select Committee they had made it definitely clear that they were opposed to extending, in the smallest degree, the power beyond what it was held was already possessed at present by High Courts. They agreed, in a spirit of bargain, to the Select Committee only to clear doubts on the existing position but not to extend the existing powers by even an iota as the chief courts were now being granted the same power as High Courts. He opposed the Bill.

Mr. Jinnah asked the Home Member to state whether he would accept the Bill as amended by the House, or whether he would take it to the Council of State and get it further amended to suit his purpose. The answer to this question, he said, would determine the vote of his party.

Mr. B. C. Pal stood for the rejection of the Bill because he was opposed to creating new offences. With experience of half a century as a journalist he thought there were rare cases of contempt of Court.

Mr. Jinnah interrupting, differed, and said only recently he had to bring to the notice of the Bombay High Court two cases of attempted contempt.

Mr. Pal said he would work for the purity of press and the purity of public life. He felt that lawyers always created doubts about law. (Laughter.) He would not like the proposed law to clear so-called doubts on the subject.

Sir Alexander Muddiman said the debate appeared to be not one on the third reading but on the second reading. His two important amendments had been rejected by the House. He did not see any logic in depriving the Chief Courts of power for punishing contempts in courts subordinate to them. However, they could not always be logical and he did not want to throw away half a loaf because he had failed to get the full loaf. (Laughter). This was his reply to Mr. Jinnah's enquiry.

The motion for the final reading was then put, and by 63 votes against 27 the House passed the Contempt of Courts Bill amidst applause. A number of members remained neutral, while the minority consisted mostly of Swarajists.

RAILWAY BOARD SUPPLEMENTARY DEMAND.

Mr. Sim moved for a grant of a supplementary demand of Rs. 72,000 in respect of the Railway Board relating to three items: (1) Provision for the appointment of a Director of Finance (2) Provision for leave arrangement and (3) Regarding the payment of gratuities.

After some discussion, the motion for supplementary grant was carried without division.

"RY. WORKING EXPENSES ADMINISTRATION."

Sir Charles Innes moved for a supplementary sum of Rs. 68,00,000 under head "Railway Working Expenses Administration" which included a sum of Rs. 37,00,000 for the extension of Lee Commission's recommendations on Railways.

Mr. M. K. Acharya moved a cut of Rs. 37,00,000 which represented the cost of Lee Concessions and urged House unanimously to reject this surreptitious demand for extending the Lee loot.

Mr. B. Das supported the amendment.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, further, supporting the reduction, pointed out that there were no less than 49 forms of concessions and these at a time when prices were going down and certain railways were not run on commercial lines.

The cut proposed by Mr. M. K. Acharya was carried by 50 votes against 49.

The remainder of the sum demanded was granted.—A. P.

TRADE UNION BILL.

After lunch, Sir B. N. Mitra moved that the Trade Union Bill as amended be passed. He congratulated the House on its achievement. There was a long discussion in which Lala Lajpat Rai joined, and he characterised the Bill as very defective unsatisfactory and unsound.

(Message incomplete).

# COLOSSAL COLLAPSE OF BACK BAY RECLAMATION.

(Continued from previous page.)

before them that the scheme, if undertaken, should be executed by Government in preference to private agency, and asked that the matter should be further investigated and finally they required what would be the cost of the detailed surveys and estimates which would be necessary before the scheme could be recommended to the Secretary of State." The italics are ours. It is a misfortune that Government did not take to heart the warning that large estimates of the type were liable to be exceeded, and did not accept the wisdom of the advice to prefer private agency to Government. It will be observed that local experience was pleaded in support of the scheme. It is not clear whether the cost of detailed surveys and estimates was submitted to the Government of India, but Messrs. Lowther and Kidd were engaged to make a survey and prepare the estimates. The cost of the project was estimated by them at Rs. 5.68 per square yard, and though the Committee of 1912 reported favourably on it, the Government of India rejected the project, and were prepared to sanction the reclamation of a small portion only consisting of 34 acres, at a cost of Rs. 37 lacs. The subject was further examined by the Bombay Development Committee. Conflicting views were expressed before the Committee. Curiously enough, Sir Lawless Hepper who preferred the development of Salsette to "the reclamation of any large additional areas from the sea" is now Director of the Development Department and the Hon'ble Mr. Cowasji Jehangir who believed that investors who "have burnt their fingers on the Cuffe Parade" and "the public will not come forward in any numbers to build on the proposed reclamation" is now Member in charge of this Department. The crux of the question was the cost of reclamation. Eventually the Committee recommended reclamation of a small area of 100 acres. In 1917 the Government of India for the third time turned down the proposal of the Government of Bombay and would not sanction the reclamation of even such a small portion as 220 acres. "It required a man of bold conception, of courage and sufficient driving force to put through a bold scheme, and fortunately for Bombay we got such a man in our Governor, Sir George Lloyd. It took a considerable time, Sir, to outline the activities intended and to obtain the sanction of the higher authorities, the Government of India and the Secretary of State to this project. Ultimately the sanction was obtained and the Department was organised somewhere in October or November last year." (Per Sir Chimanlal Setlvad, *Vide* Council speech on 14th March 1921). Sir George Buchanan now appears on the scene. In September 1919 he reports that the nett outlay on the scheme for reclaiming 1,145 acres would be Rs. 367.61 lacs. Upon the strength of this report, the Government of Bombay, on the 4th December 1919, wrote as follow:—"The Governor in Council is confident that the Government of India will have little hesitation in accepting Sir George Buchanan's opinion. I am to add that the Governor in Council is prepared in view of possible increase of rates of labour or materials to add 10 per cent. to the total of the scheme as estimated by Sir George Buchanan and the total cost of the project may be roughly taken at Rs. 4 crores for the purposes of finance." Upon this representation the sanction of the Government of India and the Secretary of States was obtained in 1920. No time was lost in piloting through the Council a Bill authorizing Government to raise a loan for the reclamation in August 1920. Referring to this hurried passage of the Bill, Mr. (now Sir) Purshottamdas Thakurdas on 15th July 1921, said that "the Select Committee appointed by the Council did their utmost to get the Bill through at the concluding session last September as it was considered desirable that it should be passed at that time as otherwise it would have had to come before the New Council, which every one thought would require some time for settling down." Clearly the sanction was exacted on the basis of 4 crores. No variation in this estimate was indicated on the 14th March 1921 when Sir Chimanlal placed it at the same figure at the rate of Rs. 10 per square yard in the Legislative Council at the time of the first budget of the Development Department. Since March 1921 the prices of labour and material "had not perceptibly" increased. Nevertheless in September 1921 Sir George Lloyd suddenly raises the estimate to 702 lakhs in his information to the Indian Merchants' Chamber. It was a big jump from Rs. 400 lakhs to Rs. 702 lakhs. No sanction of the Government of India was solicited on the ground that it had become superfluous under the powers of the Reform Act of 1919. The Government assumed the responsibility of sanctioning the project in October 1922 without consulting the Government of India or the New Council. The loan Bill was hastened through the Old Council as the passage through the New Council would not be smooth sailing. The project was sanctioned under the reformed powers by ignoring the reformed Council. A special department was organised to keep it out of a responsible minister in charge of the transferred subjects. We are unable to penetrate through the motives of these manoeuvres, but we are strongly of opinion that the Government of India should have been consulted and also the New Council. The reason why this was not done appears to be that the Government of Bombay was hopelessly committed to the scheme even before the sanction of October, 1922.

SIR L. HEPPER'S SCRUPLES.

9. The report of 1920-21 contains the following:—

"Report received from India office up to 21st March 1921 shows that good progress has been made on the dredger and the intermediate pumping station. The pipe lines both floating and shore are also progressing, and it is expected that some parts will be shipped shortly. The dredger is timed to arrive after the monsoon of 1922 when it is expected to have a compartment of the reclamation area ready for filling." As a matter of fact the dredger "Sir George Lloyd" arrived before the monsoon of 1922 on the 31st March 1922. The Government were then inextricably committed to the scheme, and for this reason on optimistic propaganda became indispensable. Sir George Curtis on July 15th, 1921 said before the Royal Society of Arts:—"Great secrecy in the plans of Government was essential and when His Excellency placed the proposal before the Council, it took the Council and the public by surprise. Accordingly it was decided to start a propaganda explaining exactly what the various projects were and the paper which I am about to read forms part of it." There was no reason for secrecy as scarcely any property on the foreshore of Back Bay was to be acquired. Even St. Nihal Singh was mobilised. We do not know what expenses were incurred for and what purpose was to be served by this unworthy propaganda. But we now enter upon an era of optimism unparalleled by the maddest delirium of the share mania. The cost per square yard had jumped from Mr. Kidd's Rs. 5.68 per square yard exclusive of interest of 1912 to Rs. 28 in 1922 and repeated with optimistic confidence by the Honourable Mr. Cowasji Jehangir on 10th March 1924 in Council in these memorable terms:—"I can tell you . . . . . that the land on the Reclamation when it is first ready for sale, will cost this Government Rs. 28 a square yard is a statement I am prepared to repeat to-day and it is a statement, I hope, I or my successor may be able with confidence to repeat when the Reclamation is completed." It is a case of living in hope and dying in despair for the chalice of hope has already changed into the cup of gall. We cull a select sample of the quality of the propaganda set on foot. "Sir George Buchanan on a very conservative estimate of land values. . . . confidently believes that not only will the reclaimed work pay for itself but there will be a handsome surplus from sales." (Propaganda note on Back Bay Reclamation by Sir George Buchanan, price 2d). This is cautious compared with Sir Chimanlal Setalvad's "Now taking the present valuation of land in the City, on a very modest estimate the result of the reclamation would be a profit of at least thirty crores of rupees to the City. It may be more, in all probability it will be more and in certain circumstances it may even go to fifty crores." Of course this was not in terms of present values, for present values would reduce ultimate profits to smaller dimensions. Present values are no doubt good for purposes of comparison, in the case of engineers, accountants, mathematicians, but they deceive laymen who imagine that the present values are the true figures of the ultimate losses whereas the ultimate figures may be ten times larger depending upon the final date of completion. Under the influence of Sir Chimanlal's fabulous figures it is no wonder that Mr. Cadell in February 1924 was able to say that this was no "wild cat scheme" for "private financiers were tumbling over one another to get concession from Government." "If the concession had been given to a private company. . . there would have been speculation and inflation in the prices of the shares, with the inevitable sequence of depression, ruin and widespread disaster. The ruin would have been hundred times worse than that which followed the share mania of the sixties." This made no impression on Mr. Lalji Naranji. If there be "an offer of Rs. 50 per square yard of the Back Bay Reclmation" said he "let it be brought. It is merely bluffing the public. I will challenge teh Government Member to bring out the offer."

AN UNACCEPTED CHALLENGE.

The challenge was not accepted, but it stung Sir Lawless to the quick who retaliated:—"It must be recognised for it cannot possibly be concealed, that there are powerful vested interests in Bombay which are and must be from their very nature, dennitely hostile to any measures calculated to bring about a general reduction in the value of land in the City." (Budget speech 10th March 1924). On 24th October 1924 Sir Lawless Hepper fired another volley:—"You will have damaged Back Bay without replacing it by the new and equally beautiful curve when the Reclamation Scheme gives it. The marine drive, the open spaces and playing grounds will never materialise, nor will sites for residence for officers and public buildings. To stop the reclamation would now mean to throw away all the money that has been spent, to abandon all possibility of profit, or even recovering expenditure incurred and to deny to future generations the room for expansion and the amenities which this great scheme is designed to afford". With all the internal knowledge at his disposal it was rather audacious on the part of Sir Lawless Hepper to attribute ignoble motives of vested interests to honest critics but perhaps offensive tactics in hostile camps is better than purely defensive tactics. On a former occasion he had let the cat out of the bag when he said:—"I am not prepared to say what the actual cost of land on the reclamation is going to be" (*vide* speech February 1921). The significance of these words was not comprehended at the time. But in February 1925 he assured Mr. Baptista on the eve of the *ad interim* report that all was well and this assurance was conveyed in the report in these terms:—"In regard to the possibility of financial loss, the expenditure has, up to date, approximated closely with the forecast, the total including interest charges to 31st March, 1924, being Rs. 412.39 lacs against the forecast figure of Rs. 421.16 lacs." This obviously meant that the work done kept pace with the money spent according to programme. But the conflicts behind the scenes were not revealed to a trusting Committee till a later date. In a departmental note of 27th January, 1925, Sir Lawless Hepper estimates the net outlay of Rs. 880 lacs. We cannot divine what scruples of conscience, moral or economic, constrained Sir Lawless to withhold this note from the Committee whose blissful ignorance thereof left them no option but to sign the *ad interim* report in February 1925. But even 880 lacs mounted in no time to 1,103.73 lacs. With interest and receipts from military area this would work out at about Rs. 93 per square yard. This is a big and bitter pill to swallow but there may be bigger pills in store for us. We have no confidence whatever in the present estimates. They may be as worthless and deceptive as the estimates that have gone before. The expert advisers are unmasked as false prophets. Like the Honourable Mr. Cowasji's friends we have burnt our fingers badly. Under the circumstances we can only protest against the acceptance of any part of the majority recommendations and remind all concerned of the sage advice of the Government of India, "that large estimates of that type were particularly liable to be exceeded" and that private agency is preferable to Government agency in schemes of such magnitude. "Sic transit gloria reclamationis."

10. History has repeated itself. Government are faced with the fate that overtook the share maniacs of 1861. Humpty Dumpty was placed on the high pedestal of profits of 50 crores by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad. It was lowered to 4 1/2 crores by Sir Lawless Hepper on the 17th September 1924 in a departmental note, then to 2 crores in the note of 27th January 1925, and finally to a dead loss of 3 crores or more by the Sub-Committee including Sir Lawless Hepper. Humpty Dumpty has had a big fall. Wise men and wise acres are all now silent about profits or profiteering. All are agreed about the dead loss of 488.67 lakhs on the 1st of October 1925, if the works were closed on that date and the dredging and other plant fetched 45 lakhs. There is no more tall talk about profits. The point at issue now is simply either to suffer a dead loss of 488 lakhs after disfiguring the graceful Bay and substituting Lord Lloyd lake for breeding mosquitoes, or to embark upon the forlorn hope of reducing the loss by drastic changes in the time and method of completing the whole scheme or only parts thereof.

GOVERNMENT'S OBSTINATE ATTITUDE.

11. The position assumed is that the debt or loss on the 1st of October 1925 is 533.67 lakhs. The proposals are based on this assumption. Already there is a change in the position as the Directorate has not stopped work or expenditure but has gone on as if nothing had happened without waiting for the views of the Committee. It means that whatever its views Government have resolved under the advice of the Directorate to proceed with full speed the dredging in of block Nos. 1, 2 and 8. This is not a very honourable position for the Committee to occupy, nor a very courteous treatment for their labour of love 'pace' Rs. 30 per meeting. If the proposed date of completion is not realised, it would affect the calculation of the Engineers to some extent. With this general observation we proceed to examine the present proposals.

12. The Sub-Committee say that "having satisfied ourselves that a loss on the scheme is almost inevitable we have directed our inquiries to an examination of three possible alternatives." The "almost inevitable" is an incredible piece of optimism after recommending the funding of a debt which according to statements I to V cannot be less than Rs. 281 lakhs but may be more than Rs. 567 lakhs in terms of the present value. It must be noted that a loss of 567 lakhs in terms of present value, would in terms of the ultimate value in 1984-85 be 176 crores of rupees at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

13. There are five statements. Of these statements III, IV and V are forecasts for the completion of the whole scheme. Statement III reduces the debt from 533.67 lakhs to 336 lakhs (present value), statement IV to 337.36 lakhs, and statement V to 367.89 to 567.56 depending upon the date of completion. But these statements need not be taken seriously. The Sub-Committee practically dis-credit them when they write:—"At the same time we feel that the problem of forecasting the prospects of disposal of 22 lakhs square yards, stretching from Church Gate to Colaba, offers much greater difficulties than that of dealing with 3.66 lakhs square yards in the neighbourhood of Church Gate Station. We are not prepared, therefore, to make any definite recommendations in regard to the completion of the scheme beyond blocks 1, 2 and 8 at this stage." We regard this as an implied pronouncement against the scheme as a whole. It would have been better and more straighforward without the camouflage in paragraph 10:—"That the question of continuing and completing the whole reclamation should be reconsidered in 1927-28, when the dredging in Block 8 will be approaching completion and when further experience of the working of the plant will have been gained." We, therefore, do not think it worthwhile discussing the merits and demerits of these alternatives as we think that the whole scheme can never be completed on financial grounds. We shall proceed to consider the recommendation regarding blocks 1, 2 and 8.

14. Statements I and II refer to proceeding with the completion of blocks 1, 2 and 8. We are of opinion that the case of block 8 should have been separated from 1 and 2 on the ground that there is a ready purchaser from whom a higher price might well be demanded under the circumstances than the contract price of Rs. 20 per square yard or Rs. 16 per square yard in terms of the value on 1st October 1925. The suggested separation would indicate what would be the cost of completing block 8 with and without dry filling and what reduction in the debt it would effect. If all the dredging by both dredgers had been concentrated on block 8, there would be no necessity for the more expensive dry filling of block 8. There appears on the surface no risks beyond the vagaries of the dredgers. The Directorate could be abolished at once and the work transferred to the Public Works Department. We believe this block would reduce the debt by a crore or more. There would be something shown for the future buried in the Lloyd Lake.

SUSPENSION OF WORK.

15. We cannot accept the joint estimate concerning blocks 1, 2 and 8 taken together. The majority of the Committee have evidently little confidence in the Chief Engineer's estimate for they recommend that his estimates "should be checked by a small committee of local engineers appointed for the purpose." How the majority can make this recommendation after this diffidence in the estimate of the Chief Engineer is beyond our comprehension. The wiser course would have been to make no recommendations whatever beyond advising the suspension of all work and a thorough examination of all the blundering and plundering by an independent and impartial committee of engineers who have had nothing to do with this extraordinarily miserable affair.

16. Scheme II is composed of two parts, viz., block 8 for military purposes, and blocks 1 and 2 for sales. The contemplated layout assumes that there will be 3,60,000 square yards available in blocks 1 and 2 for sale at 20,000 square yards per annum at the rate of Rs. 60 per square yard for 18 years commencing with 1929-30 and ending with 1946-47.

17. There is no likelihood that these anticipations will materialise. The governing factor is the sale of 20,000 square yards per annum for Rs. 12 lakhs without intermission. Any undersales for the first five years will reduce the present value considerably. The Sub-Committee confess that there exists about 1,00,000 square yards of military land on Queen's Road which will compete directly with reclaimed land. Government have been unable to dispose of this land ready for building. Besides the military area there are other competing sites. The Committee declare:—"It cannot be denied that this very large area must in some degree affect the prospects of disposal of this land on the Reclamation" in spite of its "unusual attraction to investors." We doubt the Reclamation will have unusual attraction to investors on account of the increased cost of the kind of foundations required for large houses on such sites. Investors burnt their fingers on the Ballard Estate. The reclamation will not include many sites for business purposes, and therefore the capital for business purposes will not be attracted in this direction. The scheme depends substantially upon capital for residential purposes. It is admitted that "the present high cost of building is likely to have a deterrent effect in the matter of disposal of the land on the Reclamation" (Vide paragraph 20 of the Sub-Committee's Report). We are not told whether the reclamation will furnish sites for palaces for Princes or for flats for peasants. We cannot do better than quote Sir Henry Proctor's evidence before the Claude Hill Committee:—"I do not myself consider that the scheme quite fulfils the object aimed at, which is, I understand, to provide housing accommodation at reasonable rents. It is perhaps true that Rs. 25 per square yard is a reasonable rate for land in Bombay, situated as the proposed reclamation will be but it appears to me that if it is to be the price of the land, then it will only furnish accommodation for wealthy people or result in the erection of flats.....which, in our opinion, are most unsuitable for this, and except in certain back plots should not be encouraged on the reclamation. The results foreshadowed in Messrs. Lowther Kidd and Company's report, viz., a decided abatement of the excessive cost of housing and the substitution of a type of house better adapted to conditions of living in a tropical climate' are hardly likely to be obtained unless there are a good proportion of sites available at considerably below that figure." These remarks must carry greater weight with the enhanced rate of Rs. 60 per square yard instead of Rs. 25 and the doubled or trebled cost of building. The Committee do not trouble to tell us what the cost of building flats will be and what rents these flats must fetch. Assuming that the average building plot is 1,200 square yards, each plot will cost Rs. 72,000 for land alone. We cannot accept the Sub-Committee's general estimate that the cost of a block of flats will be Rs. 27,000 per flat and the rentals Rs. 450 per mensem on the reclamation on account of the necessity of special foundations. The experience on the Ballard Estate makes us fix the cost at Rs. 65,000 per flat on the most optimistic basis. The cost of a block of 6 flats will therefore be Rs. 4,62,000. The cost is practically prohibitive at the present time. The Sub-Committee themselves feel oppressed by this factor to some extent as they "suggest that steps should be taken to ascertain what, if any, reduction, could be effected if Government supplies stone to builders from the Kandivli quarry at cost price. . . . an investor is not likely to put money into a building unless there is a reasonable prospect of a demand for the accommodation, and as the demand will depend on the rent charged, the prospects of disposal of the area would be improved if means could be found to enable builders to erect houses at moderate cost". (Vide paragraph 20.) Evidently the Director has not been authorised to assure the Committee that Government would supply stones to builders at cost price from the Kandivli quarry. From keeping law and order to stone-supplying is an interesting though novel development in the business of Government. But it will not carry the case to success. The capital required annually for 20,000 square yards divided into 16.6 building sites at 1,200 square yards per block of 6 flats would be roughly 75.5 lakhs per annum. We are convinced that this anticipation is far too sanguine to be brought within the range of practical politics. Taking 3 per cent. to cover interest at 6 per cent. *plus* the usual outgoings the rent per flat would be over Rs. 575 per mensem. The Municipal assessment book will probably convince the most optimistic that no investor in houses and flats can expect nearly 100 new tenants at Rs. 575 per mensem or even the Sub-Committee's Rs. 450 per mensem every year for 18 years as scheme II for blocks 1 and 2 anticipates. We apprehend that the mentality of the Directorate has not yet undergone the desired change. No doubt the prospects of fabulous profits have vanished into the region of fairy tales but the hopes of reducing the dead loss of 533 lakhs have possessed the authors, advisers and executors of this Wild Cat adventure.

GOVERNMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY.

18. We regret that the Majority Report does not sufficiently emphasize the gravity of the responsibility of Government in lightly embarking upon the scheme without proper examination of the efficiency of the dredging system. Dredging was the 'crux' of the scheme. "The successful reclamation of the enclosed area by means of pumping material dredged from the sea bed is the 'crux' of the whole scheme" (per Sir George Buchanan). "I believe I am correct in saying that dredging operations on this scale have never been attempted either in India or elsewhere." The Government of India had plainly warned the Government of Bombay "that even in Bombay experience of that type of reclamation on an open sea was limited." A municipality which undertook such a scheme without availing themselves of the lessons of experience would be suspended for incapacity and scandalous misconduct. But the Government of Bombay stands convicted of declining to learn from experience. They ordered the same kind of dredging plant as did service for the Port Trust without even ascertaining what experience taught in the Bombay harbour. Five minutes would have sufficed to learn enough to make any man pause and reflect further. The Port Trust dredgers never attained the designed efficiency. The dredging plant was ordered from England in spite of Mr. Wight's opinion that such plant had reached greater perfection in the United States of America. The actual output during the working season of 1923-24 had been very 'considerably less.' We assume this meant 25 per cent. efficiency in actual filling. And yet Sir George Buchanan deprecated framing an estimate on the basis of the results then obtained on the ground that it was largely of an experimental character. "We understand that the Engineers, Messrs. Meik and Buchanan, are confident that these figures can be substantially improved upon." (Vide paragraph 6 of the Sub-Committee's report). Evidently the Directorate are still prepared to repose reliance on the optimists. The most extraordinary part of the whole affair is that no guarantee for the designed efficiency was secured upon ordering the plant. The Port Trustees were vitally interested in the dredging operations of the Directorate in the harbour. The Royal Indian Marine were also interested. Their objections were so sound as to have prevailed without a whisper of complaint. They were never consulted. All this cannot be passed over as "a grave initial error" but can only be stigmatised as a "grave scandal." We do not deem it proper for us to employ the language which would have been employed by share-holders if the promoters of the company had fooled the share-holders as the tax payers have been fooled by the advisers and officials of Government. In England the Cabinet would have been dismissed by the Commons without much ado.

19. We cannot agree with the majority that the main responsibility must rest with Sir George Buchanan for the predicament in which Government now find themselves (*vide* paragraph 7 of the report). We are of opinion that the whole responsibility rests with Government. We suggest that Counsel be consulted as to the civil and criminal liability of Sir George Buchanan.

20. We have carefully considered Mr. Manu Subedar's Sub-Committee Minority Report, "the notes on some of the points in Mr. Subedar's Minority Report" and his rejoinder. We are much indebted to Mr. Subedar's industrious and elaborate report which has opened our eyes. We have refrained from incorporating the exposure of blunders of the expert and other advisers of Government in this report simply to prevent duplication. We recommend (1) the abolition of the Directorate, (2) the transfer of its activities to the Public Works Department, (3) a thorough examination of the prospects of completing block No. 8 for military purposes, (4) the immediate declaration of the abandonment of the rest of the scheme and (5) the re-examination of all the schemes that arose from and were effected, directly or indirectly, by the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme.

21st January, 1926.

(Sd.) JOSEPH BAPTISTA.
(,,) FAZAL IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.
(,,) MANU SUBEDAR (subject to minute of dissent already published).
(,,) Ig. D'MONTE.
(,,) S. K. BOLE.
(,,) D. D. RODRIGUES.

## KHILAFAT DELEGATION.

### RETURNS FROM HEDJAZ TO-DAY.

The Khilafat Delegation now *en route* to India from Jeddah is expected to arrive here per S.S. "Jehangir" to-day (Tuesday).

## KHADI HAWKING IN KARACHI.

We understand that Messrs. Narandas Anandji of Karachi and B. F. Bharucha hawked Khadi in Karachi and secured orders for Khadi worth Rs. 8,000 in five days. These orders are being executed by Mr. Kotak of Gujarat Prantik Samiti Bhandar. Messrs. Narandas and Bharucha had a fair response from Muslims, Boras, Hindus and Parsis of Karachi and they were assisted by Messrs. Mehta, Soonderdas, Sidhwa, Hatimbhoy and Isharidas. Owing to serious illness in his family, Mr. Bharucha has to come back to Bombay, but hopes to return to Karachi and resume hawking shortly.

## A MISCHIEVOUS CIRCULAR

### MINISTERIALISTS AT WORK?

### ATTEMPT TO EXTEND LIFE OF BOMBAY COUNCIL.

BOMBAY, Febry. 8.

The Free Press of India has been communicated the text of a circular of Bombay Government in the Legal Department dated 30th November. It is understood that some members of the Bombay Council have replied to the circular signifying their approval of the suggestion to postpone the general elections to the summer of 1927, and to prolong the life of the existing Council till then.

The circular originated long before the Cawnpore Congress. It is noteworthy that the effect of the proposal, if carried out, would be to checkmate the Swarajist intention to bring all Legissatures to a standstill by March, 1927. A Bombay Council elected in the summer of 1927 will have no budget session till 1928, while the budget for 1927 will easily pass through the present Council.

Members of the Bombay Council belonging to Bombay City and urban constituencies seem to have no information of this circular. Members of rural constituencies alone seem to have been consulted, which is significant, the majority of rural representatives in the Bombay Council, being ministerialists.

TEXT OF CIRCULAR.

The following is the text of the circular referred to above:—

"It has been represented from several quarters that October and November months in which the last election for Legislative Council took place, and in which they would normally take place again next year, are very inconvenient time for the agricultural portion of the electorate, who are all extremely busy with their harvest. It is said also that in some parts of the Presidency communications are more difficult in these months, because rains are still high, 'nullahs' full, and rice land still under water. It has also been pointed out that in order to allow the election being finished in good time before the budget session, the Council has to be dissolved several months before the completion of its full time of three years. To meet these objections it has been suggested that the life of the present Council should be extended for a short period, which can be done under proviso (C) to section 72—B (1) of the Government of India Act, and dissolved immediately after the close of the budget session of 1927 towards the end of March. Nominations would be fixed for early in April, and elections for some time in the first half of May. All formalities could thus be completed in time for the new Council to meet at the usual time of the first Poona session about the third or fourth week of July.

"It has to be admitted on the other hand, that April and May would be a very hot time for the election campaign, very trying indeed for candidates and their supporters and for all those engaged in conducting elections, and not excessively pleasant for voters who have to go long distances to record their votes. I am therefore to ask you, whether you consider it would be practicable, climatically, to hold elections in April and May; and if so, whether April and May or October and November seem to you the more convenient months from the standpoint of voters generally."

## CHIEF OF MIRAJ.

### 60TH BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION.

MIRAJ, Feb. 6.

The Miraj State subjects to-day celebrated the sixtieth birthday of Sir Gangadhar Balaasaheb Patwardhan, K.C.I.E., the Chief of Miraj.

In reply to the congratulatory address presented to him Sir Gangadharrao expressed sympathy with the needs of the people and said that he and his subjects were one and there was no distinction between them. It was for the subjects to get what they wanted done from him with their full co-operation.—A. P.

## CHIEF OF GONDAL.

### BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS.

Mr. C. M. Kothary of Rajkot writes in the course of a letter, that the Gondal people's celebrations of the 61st birthday of their Thakore Sahib, which commenced on the 24th October have not yet ended and that only a few days ago, 10,000 Kunbis of the whole State together with the khedutś and patels of 30 other States of Kathiawar assembled in the mango-groves of Rajwadi to meet the Thakore Saheb and demonstrated their gratitude to him for his 40 years' beneficent rule.

## CABLE ITEM.

Lalouviere Feb. 7.—One man was killed and thirty-two injured in a collision between a passenger and goods trains.

Official intimation has been received in Delhi that Mr. T. K. Ekins, Assistant Superintendent of Police, was shot dead at Mardan on the afternoon of the 7th. Particulars are not available, but the outrage is believed to be fanatical.—A. P.

Mr. Hiralal D. Nanavati is standing as a candidate for co-option to the Municipal Corporation.

# PRIMARY EDUCATION IN PRESIDENCY.

## GOVERNMENT'S "PURELY MORAL" LIABILITY.

## ATTEMPTS TO "CLEAR MISAPPREHENSIONS."

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

As there appears to be some mi apprehension in the minds of certain local authorities regarding the manner in which Government have dealt with some of the problems, financial and administrative, arising out of the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1923, Government, writes the Director of Information, desire to explain the reasons for their decision on some of the points that have arisen.

The interpretation of section 13 of the Act has given rise to a good deal of misunderstanding. After quoting the section, the Director of Information says it has been contended that the meaning to be attached to section 13 (2) is that the grants actually paid in 1921-22 should be continued as the grants under the "datum line." This contention is wrong. Section 13 (2) does not give any such right to the local authorities. It was merely inserted in the Act in order to provide that if the local authority had any claim to the continuance of these grants *under any other law*, such a claim should not be affected by the provisions of section 13 (1) which sets out the proportion that would be borne by Government when the Act came into operation. There is however no other law under which a local authority has the right to the continuance of the grants paid to it in 1921-22. It is clear therefore that section 13 (2) cannot be relied upon in support of the abovementioned contention. This explanation, it may be added, was specifically given to the Legislative Council by the Advocate-General when the Bill was under discussion in the Legislative Council in December 1922. Moreover the Act contemplates a new machinery for the administration of primary education viz., the School Boards to be constituted under section 3. It cannot therefore be said to come into operation unless and until the School Boards are constituted and begin to function. As it is only in the current year that these Boards have been or are being constituted, it is obvious that the 'datum line' grants cannot be fixed on the basis of the grants given in 1921-22.

"INEQUITABLE."

Apart from these considerations it would, as explained below, be inequitable to fix the 'datum line' grants on the above basis. It should be noted that under the system obtaining for some years previously to the year 1922-23 it was the practice to give special grants to meet the additional recurring expenditure on specific objects. Thus there were a number of special grants for the opening of new primary schools, special grant for the payment of war allowances, a number of special grants for the entertainment of additional assistants in undermanned schools, several special grants for the various schemes for improvement of pay of primary school teachers, etc. As Government had agreed to bear only the full cost of these items of additional expenditure it is clear that there was no obligation on Government to continue the grants originally made for any particular object, in full, irrespective of the expenditure actually incurred on that object in subsequent years. It was therefore understood that the grants were liable to revision in the light of the actual expenditure and such revision was actually made in the case of certain of these special grants where this could be easily done. In the case of other grants no such revision could be made, as it was by no means easy to distinguish the expenditure incurred on different items e. g., the expsnditure incurred on one scheme of revision of pay from that incurred on account of a subsequent scheme.

PROVISIONAL GRANTS.

It had, however, been clear for some time that the above system of separate earmarked grants for various purposes was unsatisfactory and a better method of assessing the Provincial grants to District Local Boards for primary education had to be devised. An examination of the expenditure of the various District Local Boards showed that while in some cases there was considerable saving from the Government grants given for various purposes in others the expenditure actually incurred was more than the Government grants, whereas in both cases the Government grants should have equalled the expenditure. It is obvious that a procedure whereby grants are originally based on estimates and cannot in all cases be subsequently adjusted annually in the light of actuals is bound to prove inequitable in the long run. Government therefore adopted with effect from 1922-23 a new system of assessing the Provincial grants to District Local Boards for primary education. Under this system a single consolidated *provisional* grant is made to each District Local Board every year equal to the estimated total expenditure of the Board *less* the estimated "local assets" comprising the educational portion of the Local Fund cess, fees received etc., this grant being subsequently adjusted in the following year on the basis of the actuals when these are available. The 'datum line' grants will be fixed in accordance with the same general principle. Credit will be given to the Boards for their present expenditure on optional objects. Further, of the local assets, one-twelfth will be treated as ear-marked for non-recurring expenditure, the remaining eleven-twelfths only being deducted from the total expenditure in calculating the 'datum line' grants.

"PURELY MORAL."

Another point which has given rise to discussion arises out of the proviso in Rule 109 to the effect that the award of grants on account of expenditure on Primary Education—other than the *Compulsory* Elementary Education provided for in a scheme sanctioned under Section 12 of the Bombay Primary Education Act—shall depend on the financial condition of Government in that year. It should be emphasised that the liability of Government to contribute towards the cost of Primary Education on a *voluntary* basis is a purely moral one which Government has undertaken not by statute but by executive orders and such liability has been, and must always be, subject to funds being available. In order, however, to prevent hardship Government are prepared to give the assurance that grants due to local authorities for expenditure on Primary Education on a *voluntary* basis which is already being incurred shall not be reduced except as a last resort and that should it become necessary to enforce this method of retrenchment, due notice will be given to local authorities of the curtailment of grants, so that they may take steps to curtail expenditure to a corresponding extent.

The question has been raised, what would happen if a non-local authority municipality refused to pay its contribution to the District Local Board under Rule 119. It is not anticipated that this difficulty is likely to arise, but Government are prepared to advance the money to a District Local Board in such an event. The recovery of the amount from the Municipality would be made by Government under the powers vested in them by the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901.

Some Local Boards have suggested that they should have a certain amount of money in hand to enable them to embark on schemes of expansion on a voluntary basis "without levying additional taxation". Such suggestions, however, could only be considered in the light of the financial position of the Boards.

GOVERNMENT'S DECISION.

Government have now passed orders on the question of allowing District Local Boards to include in the datum line grant the cost of the supervising, inspecting, clerical and menial staffs to be employed by the School Boards It has been decided:—

(a) That the District Local Boards shall first be invited to take over as School Board Administrative Officers, for a minimum period of three years, such Deputy Educational Inspectors or Senior Asstt. Deputy Educational Inspectors as cannot continue to be provided with posts in the Department. If the Local Boards do this, Government will give them a grant equal to the whole cost incurred by the School Boards on this account.

(b) If any District Local Board does not accept the offer in (a), the expenditure on account of the post of School Board Administrative Officer will be treated as new expenditure for a period of three years and Government will give a grant equal to two-thirds of such expenditure only. At the end of three years an addition will be made to the grant in accordance with paragraph (c) below.

(c) On the retirement of the Officer taken over or on the expiry of the period of three years, if the District Local Boards do not desire to retain the services of the departmental officers, they may appoint their own School Board Administrative Officer and receive a grant equal to his minimum pay *plus* one-third of the difference between the maximum and the minimum pay.

(d) Government will give Local Boards a grant equal to the whole cost incurred by them if they take over such Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors, Clerks, etc., employed in the Educational Department, and who cannot continue to be provided with posts in that Department as a result of the transfer of Primary Education to Local Boards.

(e) If the Local Boards do not take over these Educational Department's employees, the Government grant will be two-thirds only of any expenditure on account of posts created by the Boards which could have been filled up by Government employees.

(f) On the retirement of departmental officers taken over, the District Local Boards may fill the vacant posts themselves and Government will give a permanent grant on account of each post equal to the minimum pay *plus* one-third of the difference between the maximum and the minimum pay.

(g) If posts are created with the sanction of Government to which Government do not desire that a departmental officer should be appointed, Government will give a permanent grant under the datum line equal to the minimum pay of each post *plus* one-third of the difference between the maximum and the minimum pay.

(h) The cost of all additional posts necessitated by the expansion of Primary Education on a voluntary basis or the introduction of compulsion should be treated as new expenditure and the Government grant of two-tehirds should be paid.

# MR. SASTRI'S LAMENT.

## "MISGUIDED" LEADERS AND "ILL-EQUIPPED" FOLLOWERS.

MADRAS, Febry. 6.

"Lessons of the Russian Revolution" was the subject of an interesting lecture delivered by the Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri to the students of Chidambaram. After dwelling at length upon the miseries which followed the Russian Revolution, the speaker said:—

"Yet, there are people among us who would like to run the machinery of our politics towards a similar crash. But that will not happen. It is not my business to damn these people from a moral point of view. Some of them may be, and I know, are truly patriotic, but it is not enough to be patriotic in your spirit, not enough to wish well by your countrymen. Good intentions in politics and in the handling of human affairs are by no means a guarantee that those whom you seek to serve will in the end have your service. In this complex world, intentions have to be directed to properly chosen ends and towards those ends we must direct our means with the most careful discrimination. That is why some of us are often heard to say that a man be excellent in one sphere of life, he may deserve to be worshipped, but in certain other directions he is not necessarily a wise leader of men. He is not necessarily one from whom those that shape politics can afford to take daily guidance. Now, Russia is full of such people, misguided men who run ideals to the worst possible extremes, who do not restrain the exercise of their good intentions by a sufficient knowledge of the world and by a study of their own capacities.

"Surely, we in India cannot afford to pay the price that Russia has been paying for her uninstructed idealism. That is why in our schools and colleges we try to impress the lesson that a person should qualify himself for the service of the Motherland. You need to travel, not merely be learned in the learning of the books but be learned with the learning which comes from the vital touch of life.

To-day, in our schools and colleges, there is now growing a spirit which I should not like to spread any further. Our young men at a very immature stage of their education cut themselves off from their natural pursuits and play at handling affairs for which they are not fitted by their knowledge. Where this distracted world requires wisdom they bring unwisdom, where it requires knowledge they bring ignorance, stark, where it requires circumspection, care and fear of consequences they bring rashness, and they rush forward in search of new experiences of which the sound may be sweet but the fruit will certainly be disastrous. Therefore my friends we, who have had a greater length of days than you, would like you to study to learn and to fit yourselves for the service of the Motherland, I wish I could tell you something of the grief and the sorrow which comes to an old teacher when he finds an ill-equipped student going forth to battle with the affairs of the world, handling them thoughtlessly, and measuring himself against those who are still in every way better fitted to serve the country.—F. P. I.

# A KENYA SENSATION.

## DAUGHTER-IN-LAW OF VICAR SHOT

## SLAIN IN HER SLEEP BY FOSTER SON.

## CONSTERNATION AMONG SETTLERS OVER ACQUITTAL.

Sinister words scribbled on a half-sheet of notepaper chilled the blood of an English settler in East Africa, who had fought with distinction in the war. The message told him his wife, an actress and widow when he married her, was dead—killed in her sleep by a young fellow he had cared for as an adopted son.

The message reached him at the beginning of a day's pleasure, and he rushed back home to find the tragedy all too real.

The victim, the comely daughter-in-law of an Essex clergyman, was already beyond the aid of any doctor, and in an adjoining room, in a state of panic, cowered the youth who had shot her.

The assailant, brought to trial, tendered a plea of insanity at the time, and with the jury accepting this defence, the judge entered an acquittal, but ordered accused to remain in custody until the Governor decides his future.

Consternation and alarm have followed the trial, particularly the verdict, and so great is public opinion in Kenya Colony that the Legislative Council have been forced to call for a report on the whole of the circumstances.

There is dissatisfaction in certain quarters with the policy of the police, and a feeling that an inefficient investigation was made into some aspects of the crime.

"I HAVE SHOT KITTY."

On the picturesque slopes of Mount Elgon, in the Kenya Colony Settlement of Kitale, an English officer built a home for himself and the bride he married in England. Before they settled down there, out of charity and sympathy, they took under their wing a mere boy, to whom they were going to be foster parents. It is this youth who introduced tragedy to the home in East Africa, and who has now been tried for his life. The principals in the drama were:—

Leonard William Churcher, a Londoner, aged 25, who joined the Artists Rifles and served in France when he was only 15. He was charged with the murder of Mrs. Ada Lillian Sim, 36, before her marriage an actress in England. Her husband, Major Charles Alexander Gordon Stewart Sim, 33, a prominent East African settler, served in the Army during the war.

Investigation by a "News of the World" representative established the fact that the parties belong to the Home Counties of England. Major and Mrs. Sim were married on October 27 in the Parish Church of Christchurch, Folkestone, the address of the husband being given as Moore Barracks, Shorncliffe Camp, and that of his bride as Cheriton-road, Folkestone. Mrs. Sim was described in the register as Ada Lillian Worsfold, a widow at that time, and daughter of Charles Baker, gentleman. The bridegroom, son of a clerk in Holy Orders, was then a lieutenant in H. M. land forces. The Rev. Stewart Sim, the bereaved man's father, lives at Castle Hedingham, near Halstead, Essex, and has been vicar there since 1922. He graduated at Trinity College, Oxford, in 1881, and obtained the degree of M.A. in 1884. Before his present living he was curate in turn of St. Mark, Kennington, Crayford, and Bushey, rural dean of Ippleden, and vicar of Lower Brixham. At the trial of Churcher, the concluding stages of which took place amid the flickering shadows of a couple of oil lamps, a plea of insanity was tendered on behalf of accused, and this the jury accepted. The judge accordingly entered an acquittal, but ordered Churcher to be kept in safe custody pending the decision of the Governor of the Colony as to whether he should be detained or allowed his freedom.—Counsel for the prosecution emphasised a number of remarkable features in connection with Churcher's career. In France he was badly wounded in the leg, and after the war he met Major Sim, then home on leave, and Mrs. Sim, in London. His condition, as the result of his experiences on the Western Front, greatly excited their sympathy, and they invited him to join them in East Africa. This act of kindness was also prompted by the fact that, when she was lying on her death-bed, accused's mother had elicited a promise from Mrs. Sim, a very old friend of hers, to look after her son as far as possible. Thus it came about that Churcher found himself in Kenya Colony as a member of the Sims' menage, and treated in every sense as one of the family. Mrs. Sim took the utmost care of him, and the relations between them, and between Major Sim and Churcher, were of the most cordial nature. Certain rumours were broadcast at one time, and counsel warned the jury that if any of these had reached their ears, they must not allow these allegations to influence them. After the tragedy accused wrote three letters at the house of a neighbour, to whom he had confessed the shooting of Mrs. Sim. One, addressed to an uncle, read:—

Good-bye to you all and all the little ones, I have just shot Kitty, so will be passing over myself soon.

The second was in the following terms:—

I think I am shortly to die for something I have done. Please try to think of me not too badly. I am unable to explain anything. I know not the why and wherefore. You know she was my second mother.

The other note was:—

I have just done a most terrible thing, and I know I must suffer the penalty. I am unable to explain reasons, seeing I know nothing about them myself.—Bood-bye.

Evidence was given by Major Sim that his wife, who belonged to the theatrical profession, was a widow when he married her in England in 1920. He was introduced to Churcher by Mrs. Sim, who was about six years older than accused. The latter was badly crippled through wounds in France, where witness also served, and had no means of livelihood other than a disability pension. Witness took him out to Kenya because he thought a vigorous outdoor existence there would do the young man a lot more good than remaining in London. On the day of the tragedy Major Sim and two guests went pigeon shooting, leaving Churcher, who complained of sickness, alone in the house with Mrs. Sim. Accused was subject to periodical fits of depression, which made him very moody, and on this occasion he appeared to be in this frame of mind. A quarter of an hour after leaving the house witness heard the sound of the shooting, but at the time paid no particular notice to it. A little later his cook brought him a note, written by accused, and reading: "Dear Alec, come back at once. I have shot Kitty." Major Sim returned to the house and found Churcher there leaning against a wall in the sitting room. "I asked him where my wife was", continued the major; "and he answered, 'in the bedroom.' I went in and found her lying on the bed with blood on her face. I tried to bathe her face, and saw then a large hole by her ear. My bed, a couple of feet away, was undisturbed; in fact, there was nothing to suggest that there had been a struggle. Her head and shoulders were in a pool of blood, and she was half clothed. I went back to the sitting room, but Churcher was then about a hundred yards away from the house, and when I shouted to him he replied, 'I can't face you, old boy, I can't!'" Witness subsequently found a revolver, belonging to accused, on a chair beside his wife's bed, and three rounds had been fired from it. Major Sim agreed that Churcher, Mrs. Sim and himself had had a quarrel a few days previously. Deceased and accused argued about something, and witness told them to shut up. Similar arguments had taken place before.—Counsel: Had it anything to do with a Mr. Miller's presence on the farm?—I don't know what the reason was. On this occasion the quarrel was of a nature witness had not known before.—A lady doctor, who talked with accused after the tragedy, discovered no trace of illusions. From her experience of him over a period of seven months she considered him a normally-minded man, but the crime presented many of the features of an insane act in view of the absence of a motive.—Charles Howard Pitchford spoke to seeing accused shortly after the commission of the murder. Churcher was very agitated, and, putting his head between his hands, moaned, "My God, what have I done?" On the way to the police-station accused still displayed considerable agitation, and, upon witness observing, "Well, there is one thing, Mrs. Sim had no pain", he replied, "Oh, but she did. She did. Death was not instantaneous. She used the words, 'Don't do it, Leonard.'" Asked if he knew a motive for the crime, witness replied that he could give an opinion—a surmise.—"Then I don't want to hear it", retorted counsel.—Mrs. Pitchford gave evidence that she had never seen accused drunk though she had noticed him "sleepy with drink." He used to take more than was discreet, and boasted of his capacity for alcohol.—A mental specialist expressed the view that Churcher was probably insane when he committed the crime. He based this view on the fact that the subjective symptoms he had observed in accused corresponded exactly with the type of adolescent insanity. The vast number of cases of this form of insanity occurred at the age of 25, and the malady manifested itself in homicidal and suicidal tendencies.—Churcher then entered the witness-box and gave his evidence with perfect composure. On the morning of the tragedy he was in a very depressed state, and felt horribly tired. When the shooting party left he intended to follow them later, but the effort of getting up seemed so great that he remained seated. Things became hazy. He thought he got up to proceed to his room, and then there was a blank he could not fathom. He seemed to remember something gripping his hips and something falling on to his head. The next thing he recalled was being in the dining-room getting a drink. There was a terrific din in his ears and a smell of gunpowder in his nostrils. He always regarded Mrs. Sim as his second mother, and could give no reason for killing her.—Churcher, as stated, was declared to have been insane when he killed Mrs. Sim.—"News of the World."

# MR. M. P. NARAYANA, MENON.

## CALICUT CITIZENS' BELIEF IN HIS INNOCENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALICUT, Feb. 2.

A very largely attended and representative public meeting was held at the Local Victoria Jubilee Town Hall, last evening, under the distinguished Presidency of the Eralpad Rajah, the immediate successor of the present Zamorin Maharajah, to request, the Government for the release of Mr. M. P. Narayana Menon.

On the motion of Mr. K. I. Raman Menon, the leader of the local Bar, a resolution expressing the citizens' belief in the innocence of Mr. M. P. Narayana Menon of the charge on which he has been convicted and respectfully requesting the Government to release him was passed.

In moving the resolution, Mr. Raman Menon claimed to know Mr. Narayana Menon for the last several years who, he said was a man of great moral courage, firm conviction and sterling independence. As Counsel on behalf of Mr. Narayana Menon he had opportunitieos to study carefully the records connected with his case and he had been more than convinced that Mr. Narayana Menon was wholly innocent of the charge against him, said Mr. Menon.

Mr. K. Madhavan Nayar, who moved the next resolution authorising the President to forward the resolution referred to above to the authorities concerned, pointed out that Mr. Narayana Menon was with him at Manjeri when the rebellion broke out and that they had exerted their level best to pacify the rebels. Unfortunately, the rumour created by certain interested parties that the Police and Military were destroying their mosques, set the Moplah population of Eranad and Walluvanad ablaze and the attempts made by himself and Mr. Narayana Menon to prevent the outbrake at Manjeri and the adjoining areas proved futile. Finally, he said that if Mr. Narayana Menon had been guilty of any charge he was also guilty of the same offence, because they both were together at Manjeri during these troublesome days.

# JAINS AND VIVISECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am very sorry to learn that some Jains advocate vivisection. I beg to draw the attention of such Jains to the following words from the "Abolitionist," October 1925, the monthly magazine of the British Union for Abolition of Vivisection, 32, Charing Cross, London, S. W.

(1) What is Vivisection?—Vivisection means experimenting upon live animals by means of cutting operations, starving, feeding with loathsome substances in order to produce disease, inoculations, freezing, drowning, etc."

(2) "What can be the mentality of men who make animals work tread-mills without rest, who put cats in cages and allow dogs to bark at them for certain periods, who keep them from sleep until they die (note the remark,, "Dogs die sooner from lack of sleep than from lack of food") in order that fantastic tests may be made with Fatigue Vaccine?"

"The method of keeping dogs continually awake consists of tying them up with so short a chain that when the tendency for sleep overcomes them, the collar half strangles them, and they are obliged to spring up again. When they have suffered enough from insomnia they are killed, their blood collected, and the serum after separation, injected into normal animals! Presumably, the latter are then worked until exhausted, so that the Fatigue Vaccine may be tested. Is this the work of men or devils?"

I beg every Jain kindly to read the startling literature of the society in London named above, and become an.....

ACTIVE ANTI-VIVISECTIONIST.

# ROMEO OF THE FILMS DIVORCED.

## MRS. RUDOLPH VALENTINO GETS A DECREE IN PARIS.

Mrs. Winifred Hudnut Valentino on Jan. 20th obtained a divorce against Rudolph Valentino, the famous film Romeo, on the ground of desertion.

Valentino, after obtaining a divorce from his former wife, Jean Acker, married Miss Hudnut, the adopted daughter of a New York millionaire perfumer, in May, 1922. His decree had not then become operative, and the couple were remarried in March, 1923.

Hint of a rift in the domestic affairs of the screen Sheik occurred when Mrs. Valentino sailed from New York last August for Paris on what both Mr. and Mrs. Valentino called a marital holiday, as they had found home life was trying their temperaments.

KISSED GOOD-BYE.

Mr. Valentino accompanied his wife to New York and kissed her good-bye.

Valentino is about thirty years of age, and an Italian, his real name being Guglielmi.

His wife had figured on the screen under the professional name of Natacha Rambova. Her father owns a magnificent residence at the Cap Antibes, on the Riviera.

Rudolph Valentino sailed from Southampton on January 19th on his return to America. He said he was to appear in a new film called "The Son of the Sheik."

On the introduction of the Valentino film, "The Eagle," at the Marble Arch Pavilion, last month, crowds of impressionable women beseiged the hall, and several rushed up and kissed Valentino.

# BACK TO THE EAST

## IMPLICATION OF TURKO-SOVIET TREATY

## PROSPECT OF TRADE WITH INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

STAMBOUL, Jan. 11.

During the week-end, Tewfique Rushdy Bey, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, made a statement before the Turkish Grand National Assembly, in the course of which he gave a brief account of the various phases of the Anglo-Turkish dispute over Mosul. Two features of the question under review stood out in bold relief viz., (1) the evasive attitude of the British who wanted to bring the dispute before the League as soon as possible and therefore always refused to settle the question through direct negotiations with Turkey during the Constantinople Conference and later; (2) Turkish Government and Turkish Delegation tried their best to afford all kinds of facilities to the League to act as a "mediator" between the parties to the dispute while the British manoeuvred to instal the League Council as "arbitrator" whose award should be binding upon the disputants, though the late Lord Curzon had assured the Turks at Lausanne that the League would pronounce no decision to which Turkey did not agree of her own free-will.

Tewfique Rushdy Bey's efforts to defend the Turkish claim at Geneva were approved of and highly appreciated by the Turkish Assembly which gave him a hearty ovation when in answer to a question he replied that the Turkish claim upon Mosul was as fully intact, from the legal point of view, after the Geneva discussions as it was before them.

Regarding the latest phase of the dispute, the Foreign Minister deferred his pronouncement till a later day, when the present-day pourparlers with the British assumed some definite form. As it may be remembered these pourparlers have been initiated by Mr. Baldwin himself and Turkish attitude is very amicable even now. But Turkey does not recognise the League award. The British Press also admits that Turkey is not entering into new conversations upon the basis of the League decision.

In view of this new phase of the question, the Turkish Assembly also postponed the pronouncement of its opinion regarding the future course which the Turkish Government should take.

TURCO-SOVIET TREATY.

The new Turco-Soviet Treaty has been ratified by the Executive Committee of the Soviet Republics. Though neither Republican Turkey nor Soviet Russia indulges in secret diplomacy, yet the World Press cannot abstain from making surmises about the so-called secret clauses of the Treaty. The German Nationalist Press says that by the conclusion of this Treaty, Turkey has once more aligned herself on the side of the Oriental peoples. According to these papers and the Parisian organ of the White Guards, Russia has promised to keep back the Armenians from attacking Turkey in case she sends away her Caucasian garrisons against the British Iraq; and to supply her with ammunitions, arms and money in case of war with England.

The White Guards' organ further says that France will remain neutral, but if Turkey tries forcibly to use the Anatolian Railway line passing through Syria, France will join England. Italy is also said to have promised Mr. Chamberlain, in Rapallo, her co-operation against Turkey.

But one should ask these sensation-mongering journals, as to when Turkey expected better treatment from England, France and Italy. Their present-day combination is no revelation to the world.

JAPAN AND TURKEY.

The Japanese Ambassador here is making great efforts for establishing close trade relations between Turkey and Japan. A ship with samples of Japanese textile goods and porcelain articles is about to reach Turkey. An exhibition for displaying these samples and popularising Japanese goods will be opened first in Angora and then in Stamboul.

This example alone should open the eyes of our industrialists and capitalists as to how independent nations utilise the State aid and their diplomatic relations for the furtherance of their industries. Our textile industry also passed through a crisis lately. Had we had a free Indian Government, it would surely have tried to find and secure new markets for our goods.

Even at the present some enterprising Indian merchants are trying to open trade relations with Turkey. But the chief difficulty which they encounter is that there is no direct steamship company plying between Turkey and India and hence they cannot quote prices c. i. f. Constantinople and cannot execute orders promptly and safety owing to transhipment at Alexandria or Port-Said. Perhaps, after the establishment of Turco-Japanese Trade and Commerce, Japanese steamers, on their way to Turkey, will be calling on some Indian port. In such a case Indian traders and exporters can easily send their goods here.

# NO HINDUS NEED APPLY.

## KARACHI LOCAL BOARD'S ACTION.

HYDERABAD (Sind), Febry 6.

The Karachi District Local Board has passed resolutions ordering that in future all posts of overseers and clerks be given to Mahomedans till Hindu and Muslim communities enjoy the same rights in respect of services under the Board, ordering that servants of the Board on probation be not confirmed, and fresh applications be invited.—F.P.I.

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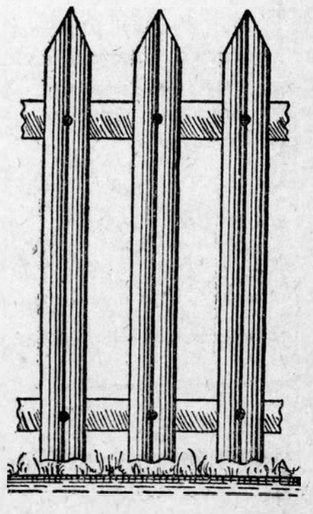

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# SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Feb. 8.

Circassia, Munro, Liverpool.
Phorus, Howe, Miri.
British Architect Emovollson, Abaden.
Gambada, Smith, Rangoon.
Tana, Jones, Gothenburg.
Julatorang, Robert, Bassein.
Bamora, Rowe, Busreh.
Lahore, Gordon, Kobe.

## DEPARTURES.

Feb. 9.

Phorus, Howe, Karachi.
Argentels, Eggert, Hamburg.
Tottori Maru, Masuda, Kobe.
Nalgora, Lyne, Kobe.
Malvernian, Lazozals, Calcutta.
Cleanthis, Vlijiotis, Colombo.

## LOADING.

Feb. 8.

Steamer Golconda for London.
Steamer Nordmark for Bangkok.
Steamer Julatarang for Rangoon.
Steamer Begum for Rangoon.

## VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(MONDAY, February 8.)

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3 City of London 5714, Liverpool, 11/2, K N and Co.
3 Canara, 3889, K'chi, N.F., M M and Co.
5 Tana 3448 Calcutta 12/2 Grahams Trading & Co.
6 Circassia 4327 Liverpool 1902, Trading Co.
9 Masula, 4454, N.F., N.F., M M and Co.
10 Khandalla 3289 Durban 17/2 M. M. & Co.
10 Tottori Maru, 3700 Japan 5/2 N Y Kaisha.
14 Genova 4207 Genoa 15/2 L Triestino.
16 Canton, 4501, Goth., 6/2, L Edwards.
16 Golcanda 3203 Karachi 11/2 M. M. & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

8 Cl. Macinnss, 2836, Che, 11/2, J F and Co.
4 Varsova 1957 Basreh 12/2 M. M. & Co.
12 & 13 Jalarashmi, 2681, N.F., N.F., S S N Co.
15 Bamora 1878 P. Gulf 17/2 M. M. & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Golcunda, 3203, Karachi, 8/2 M M & Co.
B Lahore 3143 China N.F. M. M. & Co.
G Ahmedi, 1331, P Gulf, N F, S Hassum and Co.
9 Sunheath 3895 N.F. N.F., Graham Trading Co.

## EXPORT.

Feb. 8.

S. S. Ranpura for London:—17 bales cow hides H. B Ramji and Co, 6 bales goat and sheep skins H. R. Rehmanbhoy and Co, 9 bales goat skins M Ismail, 12 bales goat skins L. Hassam, 24 bales sheep skin L Hassam, 12 bales broad tail skins Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd, 7 bales jackel skins Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd, 19 boxes cotton prints Cox & King's Shipipng Agency Ltd, 6 bales woollen carpets Cox & King's Shipping Agency Ltd, 211 cwt coffee Thos Cook & Son Ltd, 89 bales hemp B Meyer and Co, 100 bales hemp S Paramanand, 52 cases bristles A W S Wise & Co, 35 cwt condiments Owen and Okell, 36 cwt condiments M Poonjiaji & Sons, 350 cwt Indian chutney F Nowroji, 60 cwt fish mows H A Mohomad & Son, 37 cwt fish mows R Dhanji and Co, 1 pkge woollen carpets Cox & King's Shipping Agency Ltd, 104 bdles woollen carpets A Azizullah off, 10 bales cow hides A Abdoola & Co, 5 bales sheep skins A Abdoola and Co, 2 bales goat and sheep skins Aziz & Co, 10 bales cow hides Aziz & Co, 5 bdles woollen carpets H A Amin off, 3 bdles fox and mastens skins H A Amin off, 3 bdles polecat skins H A Amin off, 4 bdles lamb and fox skins H A Amin off.

For Marseilles:—81 cases sandal wood oil Thos Cook & Son Ltd.

S S Golconda for Middlesbro':—400 tons peroxide ore James Finlay & Co Ltd, 600 tons manganese ore Grahams Trading Co Ltd.

For Hull:—6000 cwt castor seed David Sassoon and Co Ltd, 4000 cwt cotton seed E D Sassoon and Co Ltd, 32 bales cotton waste B Mahaskukhram and Co, 1500 cwt ground nut oil cake N V Velmohamed.

For Leith:—350 cwt oil sadiments N V Velmohamed.

S S City of London for Manchester:—50 bales cotton waste B Meyer and Co.

For Liverpool:—4000 cwt myrabollams C Jivanlal and Co, 562 cwt deel seed C Jivanlal and Co.

S S Circassia for Marseilles:—25 cwt dried ox runners casing M Fatemohamed Saifuddin & Co.

For Barcelona:—125 bales cotton Italindia Cotton Co Ltd.

For Liverpool:—20 bales wool M Nissim, 64 bales wool H Esmail, 78 bales cotton waste C Peraj and Co.

For Marseilles:—10 bales cotton fly C Peraj and Co.

S S Genova for Genoa:—3 tons scrape old iron H K M Jeitha & Sons, 50 bales silk waste Gorio Ltd, 100 bales cotton Italindia Cotton Co Ltd, 220 bales cotton S Hemraj and Co, 165 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd, 495 bales cotton E Spinner & Co, 4000 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros, 1500 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.

For Smyrna:—15 bales cotton grey yarn I David and Co Ltd.

S S Argenfels for Ghent:—110 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Gharinda for Havre:—42 bales cotton Chackaty Cotton Export, 548 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Tamba Maru for Yokohama:—27 cases sandal wood oil M B Kaisha Ltd.

For Hongkong:—71 cwt dry fruits H Valji and Co.

For Kobe:—200 bales cotton Oza Burin & Co Ltd, 2¼ cwt ivory B Esmail and Co, 100 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Osaka:—1000 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd, 100 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—200 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Tottori Maru for Shanghai:—3 bdles fox skins M A M S Kapur.

For Kobe:—200 bales cotton N Manilal & Co.

S S Sunheath for Osaka:—1300 bales cotton Suzuki and Co Ltd, 500 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Kobe:—200 bales cotton Humayun Bros, 300 bales cotton Bruel and Co, 1500 bales cotton G Dossa, 500 bales cotton H Rambhagat and Co, 2000 bales cotton Suzuki and Co Ltd, 4000 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Masula for Shanghai:—40 cwt Indian turpentine W Heywood and Clark.

For Kobe:—1000 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd, 1000 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Jeypore for Kobe:—600 bales cotton G Dossa, 1500 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokohama:—500 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Moji:—1000 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—750 bales cotton R D Tata and Co Ltd.

## IMPORTS.

S. S. Gharinda, Agents M. M. and Co; from London:—41 cases Toilet soap, 368 cases common soap, 68 cases Colours 88 cases wine, 45 cases Cider, 41 cases Whisky, 42 cases Medicinal goods, 15 cases Sherry, 119 cases Olive oil and castor oil, 100 cases Ale, 385 cases Gin, 194 cases Jams and Biscuits 238 cases Boot Polish, 55 cases Pearl Barley and Salt, 28 cases Cable, 174 cases Biscuits, Jams, Cocoa, Chocolate and Confectionery, 15 cases Bacon and Cheese, 30 cases Lemon Squash, 26 cases Tinned fruits, 94 cases Ink, 20 drums Ink, 30 cases Sausages, 100 cases Essences, Syrup and Colour, 32 cases Envelops, 200 cases Wincarnis, 155 cases Preserved Provision, 18 cases Brandy, 50 cases Lime Juice, 75 cases Paper, 42 bales Paper, 4,997 kegs Paint, 85 cases Paint, 30 drums Paint, 60 drums Turpentine Substitute, 220 drums Sanitary fluid, 260 drums Oil and Spirit Varnish, 153 cases Oil and Spirit Varnish, 25 cases Glass Bottles, 4 crates Grass Bottles, 45 casks Moulders Blacking, 21 casks Plumbago Crucible, 250 casks Cement, 20 casks Zinc Oxide, 10 casks Dyes dry, 20 casks Borax, 130 cases Vinegar O'Stores, 18 cases E'ware, 20 cases Boric acid, 15 cases Hard ware, 24 cases Infants Food, 32 cases Scotts and Angers Emulsion, 27 packages Scotts and Angers Emulsions, 590 loose Empty acid jars, 15 loose steel plates, 100 cases Spirit, 242 cases Medicines, Chemical Stores and Embrocation, 15 cases Padlocks, 144 bales old newspapers, 24 bales Pulp Boards, 20 bdles Shooks, 100 bdles Yellow Metal Sheets, 49 casks Tallow, 21 drums Lubricating oil, 98 cases Grease, 1 case Lubricating oil, 100 cases Brass discs, 32 cases Liquear, 35 cases Champagne, 74 pkges Insulating materials, 11 crates Insulating materials, 25 drums oil, 18 cases Copper ware, 34 bales second hand clothing, 12 cases Photo Plates and papers, 11 pieces Steel Bars, 20 cases Vacuum Brake material, 15 cases motor cars, Cycles and Accessories, 10 cases Typewriters, 10 cases White lead, 29 cases Rivets, 10 cases Corks, 14 cases Preserves, 14 cases Vibrona, 57 drums Tar.

From Middlesbrow:—4,212 bdles Galvd C Sheets, 1,342 bdles Galvd Sheets, 16 bdles Yellow Metal Circles, 50 cases salt, 160 cases Distance Pieces, 1,268 pieces Angles, 400 pieces Steel Plates and Channels, 25 pieces C I Pipes, 25 casks old steel files, 2,395 plates Hard Spelter, 200 kegs Red lead, 251 pieces and pkges Railway material.

From Antwerp:—160 bag maize starch, 60 cases candles, 100 bags broken Tiles, 22 bales paper, 2 bales Leather Belting, 35 cases pencil Pins, 64 cases wire nails, 2 cases syrup, 396 pieces steel gots, 1,100 rolls coir paper washers, 10 cases woollen Tissues.

From New York/London:—70 bales Tyres, 2 boxes Tyres.

From Havre/London:—5 cases Perfumery.

From Port Said/London:—10 kegs drugs, 73 cases Olives, 3 bags nuts.

From Paris/London:—2 pkges Carpets.

S. S. Clan Alphine, Agents, James Finlay and Co Ltd, from Manchester:—15 Trusses cotton Banding, 90 bales cottons, 272 cases cottons, 175 cases cotton yarn, 42 bales cotton yarn, 42 cases old files.

142 bales cotton piece goods, 277 cases cotton piece goods, 5 cases Art Silk and Co. piece goods, 12 cases heel tips, 14 cases toilet soap, 34 cases shuttles, 14 cases card clothing, 217 cases stout, 100 cases beer, 725 bales old news papers, 21 bales wool tops, 25 bales wool, 1000 cases steel hoops, 22 bales plates, 1700 S/bags soda ash, 205 pieces bars of iron, 80 bales best protectors, 6 trusses paper, 12 drums colour, 10 drums lubricating oil, 20 D/bags dextrine, 85 reels fibre wasneys, 14 bags fittings, 5 drums chloride of zinc.

S.S. Glasgow:—250 drums sanitary fluid, 18 drums grease, 30 bales cotton yarn, 19 bales cotton piece goods, 97 cases cotton piece goods, 213 cases cottons, 25 bales cotton, 175 bales old news papers, 800 pieces U G pipes, 124 pieces C I pipes, 1,621 pieces stone ware and jars 24 pieces C I cisterns, 65 bales, paper, 3163 plates hard spelter, 325 cases beer 15 cases window glass, 52 cases port wine, 400 coils galvanised wire, 1040 cases whisky, 50 d/bags fire clay, 10 bdles steel bars, 111 loose steel bars, 25 b'dles steel plates, 30 casks red lead 74 kegs paint, 350 pieces R. W. pipes.

From Liverpool:—68 cases art silk yarn, 27 cases cotton yarn, 16 cases cottons, 10 bales cottons, 75 cases bolts and washers, 32 cases cements sheets, 38 sk/cases cements sheets, 12 sk/cases pipes, 72 sk/cases tiles, 11 cases tiles, 27 cases soap powder, 50 cases galvd washers, 20 cases bobbins, 18 cases ink, 82 cases aluminium sheets and circle, 78 cases toilet soap, 18 b'dles toilet soap, 64 b'dles common soap, 1,637 cases common soap, 1,250 boxes common soap, 30 drums silicate of soda, 7 drums bleaching powder, 640 drums caustic soda, 134 kegs borax, 197 pieces pulleys, 104 b'dles steel conduit, 1,500 s/bags bicarb soda, 58 pices rubber tyres, 18 loose solid rubber tyres, 1,381 p'kges motor cars and cycles covers and tubes and accessories, 23 b'dles motor cars and cycles covers and tubes and accessories, 100 cases lubricating grease, 3,900 boxes tin plates, 800 b'dles steel sheets, 4,464 b'dles galvd sheets 47 boxes axle tyres and tubes, 20 d/bags salt, 12 d/bags bolts and nuts, 200 drums oil varnish, 100 drums white lead, 20 drums paint, 29 pices iron work, 25 loose weights, 114 loose iron pipes, 92 pices iron pipes, 664 pices and p/kges wagon work, 60 bags bottles, 10 sp/cases empty bottles, 20 bales paper, 14 cases paper, 12 cases whisky, 5 cases nickel silver circles, 14 cases heel tips, 12 crates e. ware.


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## POONA LETTER.

### UNIVERSITY ELECTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Feb. 4.

One of the most notable events of the last week was the election campaign of Dr. Deshmukh and Dr. Paranjpye. Throughout the week workers on behalf of both the candidates were busy canvassing in the city, the No-changers under the leadership of Prof. S. M. Paranjpe being not the least prominent in the election campaign.

Regarding the voting which took place in the Collector's office, the office had become very busy on account of the canvassing campaign of the candidates. Even in the election of 1923, Mr. Jayakar could with great difficulty obtain half the number of the votes polled in Poona city; and it was no wonder that in the city itself, Dr. Paranjpye is said to have secured double the votes of Dr. Deshmukh. The attitude of neutrality taken by the responsive co-operators was changed almost at the eleventh hour, and accordingly, though Mr. Kelkar recorded his own vote in favour of Dr. Deshmukh, many of the responsive co-operators from the city did not choose to vote for either candidate.

RAJA NARSINGIRJI'S VISIT.

Another notable event of the week was the visit of Raja Pratapgirji Narsingiraji of Deccan Hyderabad to Poona. He was entertained to a "pansupari" ceremony by the local Hindu Sabha in the Savajanik Sabha Hall under the presidentship of Mr. N. C. Kelkar. The Raja promised, that he would liberally help any work undertaken on behalf of the Hindu Sabha. In the evening the Raja visited the Maharashtra Vyayam Shala, conducted by Messrs. Damle, Godbole and others. The Raja was pleased with the athletic games and sports which the boys went through, and announced a donation of Rs. 300, for the institution. The Hyderabad Students' Association of the Fergusson College also received a gift of Rs. 200 from him and it may be said in conclusion that the visit of the Raja created a pleasant stir among the Hindus here.

Mr. S. M. Mate, the indefatigable worker among the untouchable classes, delivered a lecture under the auspices of the Samaj Vichar Mandal which he has been conducting since the last year. More than half a dozen lectures of this series were delivered by him in the last year on various topics connected with the organization of the Hindus, uplift of the depressed classes and the removal of untouchability. The subject of the present lecture was "the caste-system." He appealed to the young people, to remove all the abuses of the caste-system and try to reduce the number of castes.

A new association, has been formed under the presidentship of Mr. B. B. Dhule called Veer Smruti Mandal. The business of this association is to keep alive the memory of the dead heroes of Maharashtra.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar delivered a lecture in the New Poona College on Marathi language. He dealt with the question of the purification of the language. Vernacular as the medium of instruction and such other kindred subjects.

## CALCUTTA LETTER.

### PARTY POLITICS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 4.

The election of Sir Abdur Rahim, Kt., K.C.S.I., to the Bengal Legislative Council is regarded by many as a disconcerting factor in the public life of Bengal. It is feared that the great Moslem leader will be prevailed upon by many of his community to help in the organisation of a Moslem Party in the Legislative Council. It is an open secret that it was Sir Abdur Rahim, who did not sanction the recommendation of the Calcutta University to make the vernacular the medium of instruction in the Secondary schools as some Moslems are obsessed with the idea that Urdu, and not Bengalee is their vernacular. It is expected that a vigorous offensive will be launched by some interested Mahomedans against the Swarajists during the next elections. If Sir Abdur casts in his lot with them it will be really hard lines for Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta to consolidate the scattered forces of Swarajism all over Bengal. The Swaraj Party had already a sitting quite recently and have formed a small committee of ten to explore all avenues for making a bold stand against any communal political group that may spring up. The Bengal Provincial Conference that will sit at Krishnagar during Easter holidays will, it is expected, reinforce the Swaraj Party to a considerable extent. The Liberals and the Independents are attempting a coalition and with that view a conference was held at Mr. S. N. Mallik's place. They have proposed to hold a series of meetings in Calcutta during February.

KHADI EXHIBITION.

Mr. Ramaprosad Mukerjea, the eldest son of the late Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, Dr. B. C. Ray, M.L.C., and Dr. H. L. Haldar have been elected to the Senate by the Registered graduates. Mr. J. R. Banerjea, Fellow and Syndic, Calcutta University, and Mr. K. C. Gupta have been appointed Principal and Vice-Principal, respectively, of the Vidyasagar College which is the oldest non-Government college in Bengal.

The indefatigable Srijut Satish Chandra Das Gupta of Khadi Pratishtan, Calcutta, has organised a Khadi exhibition which has focussed the activities of many Khadi centres. The exhibition has been an eye-opener inasmuch as it has revealed the immense potentialities of the Khadi industry in this province. Sir P. C. Ray with his usual zeal for Khadi is supporting the exhibition with all the resources at his command.

## BERAR NOTES.

### C. P. POLITICS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

YEOTMAL, Febry. 2.

The Swaraj Party in Berar has almost ceased to function since the meeting of the Party held here on 10th January and the candidates for the several bye-elections are either Responsivists or Non-descripts, who command neither esteem nor popularity. The Liberal Party as such is non-existent in the province; but it is to be seen whether Sir M. V. Joshi, who waxed so eloquent at Calcutta during the last Christmas, is now going to bestir himself to put some animation into his Party.

The C. P. Council meeting comes off on 4th March, and it is more than certain that the members will not consent to the formation of a Ministry, now that the life of the present Council is nearing its end. Should the Governor fail—and he is bound to fail—in his attempt to form a Ministry it is not likely that he will convene a session in August next. So that the March session will be the last of its kind in the life of the present Council. This aspect of the question is largely responsible for the lack of interest shewn in the Council bye-elections.

A meeting of the Responsivists has been convened by Mr. M. S. Aney to be held at Akola on 14th February.

CROP FAILURE.

In my last letter, I referred to the failure of crops in certain tracts of Berar. In reply to a representation made on the subject by the Yeotmal District Association, the C. P. Government has written to say that the same has been forwarded to the Divisional Commissioner for disposal. The "Annawari" reports of the Government are seriously called into question, and repeated demands in the Press for a fresh investigation and for the suspension of revenue collections pending the report of the inquiries, seem to have been thrown to the winds! Will the responsible authorities even now rise to the occasion and allay the feelings of the hard-hit agricultural classes by issuing a press-note, and promising them such help, by way of suspension or remission or grant of taccavi loans, as may be demanded by the exigencies of particular tracts?

## C. P. NOTES.

### BABY AND HEALTH WEEK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NAGPUR, Feb. 2

The Nagpur Branch of the Red Cross Society is making elaborate preparations to hold a Health and Baby Week here from 14th to 20th February, 1926. The Health Exhibition will be opened by H. E. Sir Montagu Butler on the 15th in the Town Hall. There will be Baby Shows on the 15th, 16th and 17th February. Prizes will be distributed by Lady Butler on the 20th. There will be a first-aid and ambulance competition, if sufficient entries are forthcoming. The National Baby Week was celebrated at Chhindwara last week with great eclat. Rai Saheb Mathura Prasad, an influential Mine Owner and President of the Baby Week Committee, delivered a lecture on the importance of observing this week. Prizes were distributed by Mrs. Stent.

Grave anxiety is felt in well-informed circles of this province owing to the rapid increase of tuberculosis in the province. Dr. S. C. Roy of the Robertson Medical School has put forth a scheme of establishing a sanatorium at Betul, on the Nagpur-Itarsi Line, the place which is noted for its salubrious dry climate. An Anti-Tuberculosis League has been formed to diffuse among the people a knowledge of the rules to prevent the spread of the infection.

The C. P. Coal concessionaires are experiencing great difficulty to find a market for the C. P. coal, owing to the richness of the Bengal coal. It is understood that they have requested Government to direct the Railways to buy coal from them instead of from Bengal, as is now the practice, in order to give a helping hand to the deplorable state in C. P. coal trade.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The Government annual report on the Municipalities in C. P. shows that the interest taken by members in municipal affairs appears to have declined. There was very little change in the revenue of municipalities in the year. Expenditure on education increased. More attention is now being paid to schemes of compulsory primary education and both the Nagpur and Raipur Municipalities have this question under consideration.

The need for education in co-operative matters has received considerable attention during the year under review, and Government notes with pleasure the success of the Berar Institute in spreading the true co-operative spirit. It is hoped that the Northern Institute will, during the ensuing year, achieve a similar measure of success. Rates of interest have been brought down all round. It is a matter for satisfaction that during the year the banks generally realized the need for reorganization and reconstruction.

Report on the Public Health Administration of the Punjab for the year 1924 furnishes interesting study of the health problems and conditions of the province. The total number of deaths during the year was 8,91,026 or 43.4 per ssuare mile.

Welcome Everywhere.

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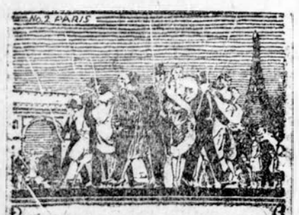

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